

Hawaiian Gazette



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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2906.

MEDICOS OF THE NATION WILL AID THE LEPERS

RUSSIANS ARE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

TONY AFONG HOPES FOR THE AWAKENING OF CHINA

Attack Japanese at Motien Pass With Twenty Thousand and Lose One Thousand.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports that Lieut. Gen. Killer lost over one thousand killed and wounded in the attack on Motien pass on Sunday.

BAD DEFEAT FOR RUSSIANS.

LONDON, July 19.—The Russians attacking Motien pass numbered 20,000. The Japanese gallantly advanced and the invaders were driven back after an hour's severe fighting. Gen. Kuroki's losses were trifling.

RUSSIAN MAIL CAPTURED.

TOKIO, July 19.—A Japanese torpedo boat captured a Chinese junk carrying mail from Port Arthur to Chefoo. Valuable information was gained.

THE LION WAKES UP.

MALTA, July 19.—The British fleet has left for Alexandria, it is believed in connection with the Russian seizures of neutral vessels.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

TOKIO, July 18.—The Japanese have repulsed an attack by the Russians at Motien Pass.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Russia claims the right of her vessels passing the Dardanelles as merchantmen.

BERLIN, July 18.—The German Government has protested against the seizure of Japanese mails from the Prinz Heinrich by the Russian ship Smolensk.

ADEN, July 18.—The Russians have detained the British steamer Persia in the Red Sea and transferred to her a part of the Japanese mails seized. A portion of the captured mail has been confiscated.

ANOTHER NAVAL BATTLE.

LONDON, July 16.—A naval battle is reported at Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN FRICTION.

BERLIN, July 16.—Serious friction between Viceroy Alexieff and General Kuropatkin is reported.

GEN. RENNENKAMPF WOUNDED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—General Rennenkampf has been slightly wounded in a skirmish near Saimatsze. The Japanese are still entrenching south of Tatchekiao.

NEWS BOAT CAPTURED.

SHANGHAI, July 16.—The Chicago News boat Fawn has been seized by the Russians and towed into Port Arthur.

A SOLDIER'S BRAWL.

TIENTSIN, July 16.—Two Frenchmen were killed and others wounded, nine Japanese wounded and a policeman hurt in a soldier's brawl at Shanghai-Kwan. Bayonets were used.

Shanghai-Kwan is a seaport on the Gulf of Pechili. It is situated at the sea end of the Great Wall of China and is the gateway between China proper and Manchuria. China has maintained a large army, commanded by General Ma, at that point since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. The forts are held by guards belonging to the different foreign powers which have been there since Shanghai-Kwan figured in the Boxer war of 1900.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The Japanese are advancing on Tatchekiao, scientifically entrenching en route and taking extra precautions on the wings. Oku's and Nodzu's armies have joined ten miles southeast of Tatchekiao. The Japanese have occupied Pintzsan, seven miles north of Kaichau, and are proceeding towards Newchwang. Kuroki is forty miles east of Liaoyang.

Alexieff reports fighting at Port Arthur on July 3 and 4. Russian troops, assisted by the cruiser Movik and a number of gunboats captured a Japanese fortified point north of the city and near the shore, in the line of the enemy's investment. The Russian loss was 35 killed and 250 wounded. The Chinese claim that the Japanese lost 2000 men before Tatchekiao and that they are suffering from hunger and disease.

SUBMARINE AND SIEGE GUNS.

CRONSTADT, July 17.—A French ship carrying a submarine boat and four siege guns has sailed for Port Arthur.

GERMAN PRESS RESENTFUL.

BERLIN, July 17.—The press resents the Russian seizure of Japanese mails from a German steamship.



TONY AFONG.

Former Honolulan Believes Chinese Empire Will Follow in the Footsteps of Japan. Change in Dynasty Would Mean Bloodshed.

An awakened China, industrially and politically, is what Mr. Toney Afong hopes for. It is his belief that the Chinese Empire will advance, perhaps not so rapidly but as surely as Japan has done, until she becomes one of the powers of the world.

Mr. Afong was a through passenger on the steamship Korea yesterday en route to his home in Hongkong. With him was his sister Mrs. Riggs, both having been as far east as Hartford, Connecticut, where Mr. Afong's son was placed in school. Mrs. Riggs left the Korea here and Mr. Afong departed for his home in the Far East at 6 o'clock last evening.

While in Hartford there was quite a reunion of Afongs, there being Toney, Albert, who is attending Harvard College, Mrs. Riggs and Chun Wing Sen Afong. It is the purpose of Mr. Afong to pass through Honolulu at least once every two years during the school and college course, to meet his son.

He is still of the opinion that the Japanese will be victorious over the Russians. He does not believe that the Japanese will be satisfied with Port Arthur but will endeavor to drive the Russians from Manchuria and out of Vladivostok. He sees no hope for Russia. He hopes some day to see China, officially, advance to the high political and commercial station which has been attained by Japan. He does not expect any change in the Chinese dynasty as that would mean bloodshed, but reforms are coming, and would have come sooner but for the attitude of the administration. In official circles, intercourse with Europeans and Americans, among the most enlightened, is frowned upon. There is little attempt to speak of to educate the young men on European or American lines.

Mr. Afong hopes to see a change soon and then there would be a glorious time in the Empire. If China is awakened and opens her vast territory to foreign trade, the stimulus to the world's commerce will be great.

The war between Russia and Japan will open the eyes of China and he believes that with this in mind the country will begin to see its advantages commercially. Mr. Afong sees no reason why China should not get out of orientalism as Japan has done. China has already begun to reform in her military system but no attempt has been made to organize a modern navy.

Can't Bring Kerr.

United States Marshal Shine of San Francisco has reported to Marshal Hendry of this city that habeas corpus proceedings have been instituted in behalf of prisoner Kerr who is wanted here for assault on a fireman of the transport Buford. It will not be possible to bring him here until the proceedings are settled.

TATCHEKIAO, July 16.—The latest reports are that the Japanese lost 25,000 and the Russians 5500 at the storming of Port Arthur on July 12.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONFER.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Democratic leaders are in conference here but have reached no decision as to the chairman of the National Committee. A meeting has been called for July 25, the committee being left with free choice as to the chairman.

FOLK FOR GOVERNOR.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 19.—The Democratic Convention which meets today will probably nominate Folk for Governor on the first ballot.



DR. C. B. COOPER.

Dr. C. B. Cooper Creates Interest of American Medical Association in the Molokai Settlement to Procure Original Research by the Government.

Congress will be asked at the next session to make an appropriation for the establishment of a medical experiment station to be used at the Leper Settlement, Molokai, in conjunction with suitable hospitals, laboratories and equipment for carrying on original research in the work of discovering a cure for leprosy. The American Medical Association, numbering 16,000 members, among whom are the most distinguished specialists, scientists and practitioners in the country, will request Congress to pass such an appropriation. The matter was brought before the American Medical Association by Dr. Charles B. Cooper, former president of the local Board of Health, and his suggestions were adopted.

Dr. Cooper returned yesterday on the steamship Korea from Washington, New York and other Eastern cities, having been in attendance at the National Medical Congress held in Washington under the direction of Surgeon-General Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and the annual convention of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City. He also attended the Republican convention at Chicago.

It was also his privilege to be closeted with President Roosevelt and a chat was had on political, educational and racial matters in the islands.

"The President received me with his usual cordial 'Delighted' and we had a pleasant chat about island matters," said Dr. Cooper. "He did most of the talking, putting questions to me with great rapidity. He seems well acquainted with Hawaiian affairs."

"At the Chicago convention Governor Carter did good work and became very popular. He seemed to have the ear of the prominent men of the party."

While in Connecticut Dr. Cooper was entertained by Dr. W. C. Well, of Danforth, Connecticut, who visited Honolulu last year. "Dr. Well is one of the warmest friends Hawaii has ever made," continued Dr. Cooper. "He praises Hawaii at every opportunity and is interesting himself in its affairs at all times. He is a millionaire and has a farm of 110 acres which is his hobby to look after personally. He has a magnificent home, and it was my pleasure to be entertained at dinner there. He speaks of coming out here again next winter."

"Dr. Well has a fine library of medical and other books, probably about 5,000, and in conversation with me he said he was willing to give them to a city which could prepare for and take good care of them. I believe that here is an opportunity for Honolulu to get hold of one of the finest medical libraries in the country."

"Dr. Well entertained me at dinner also at the Lotus Club, New York, where I met by appointment the Johnsons who prepare 'Papaine,' which is an active alkaloid of the papaya. The Johnsons procure the 'Papaine' from papayas. If the Johnsons could be interested in the local papaya industry it would help the small farming industry that much more. There is a strong possibility that the Johnsons will investigate the matter."

"While riding in the elevated cars in New York I was struck with homesickness on seeing 'Taroena' signs. 'Taroena' is on sale at all the elevated railway stations."

"As to the main feature of my visit away I will say that I reached Washington on June 2 to attend the meeting of the territorial and state health officials convened by Act of Congress under the direction of Surgeon-General Wyman."

"My report on leprosy covered the ground very fully as to the disease itself and its history. I asked that Federal aid be given for scientific investigation. The territory has no funds for carrying out the work as it should be. I asked that the government send a man qualified to carry on experimental work for the cure of leprosy."

"Sometime ago the Board of Health wrote Wyman proposing to furnish quarters and rations without expense to the Federal government, which the Surgeon-General considered was a very liberal offer. At present they have no man suitable to put to such work but every assurance was given me by Dr. Wyman and the Assistant Surgeon-General, Dr. Geddings, that the matter would have their earnest consideration."

"At Atlantic City I attended the convention of the American Medical Association from June 6 to 10, one of the most powerful medical bodies in the world. Of the 16,000 members, 8,500 were present. It is exclusive too, and no imposters can obtain membership. My coming all the way from Hawaii gave me some prestige and I was at once admitted to membership. I spoke before the committee on cutaneous diseases and my remarks on leprosy were very well received, and a motion was passed asking that the House of Delegates of the Medical Association present a resolution to Congress asking that an experimental station, hospitals, laboratories and equipment be installed at the Leper Settlement for carrying on original research work with regard to leprosy. The resolution, after reaching Congress, will probably be referred to Dr. Wyman and he will undoubtedly make a favorable report on it. He has assured me of his hearty co-operation in such matters."

"I see no chance for failure in this matter if properly presented before Congress. In this connection I would say that it is highly important that some medical man go East annually to attend the National Medical Congress and the convention of the American Medical Association. I was the first to ever attend from Hawaii and the results, I believe, will be of great value to this Territory. There should be an appropriation in the hands of the Board of Health to send a representative on."

MERCHANTS TO THE RESCUE NOW

A Spirited Meeting to Help This City's Business.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

An important meeting of the Merchants' Association was held yesterday afternoon when matters affecting vital trade interests of the territory, the present business depression, loss of population and discrimination of steamship companies against Hawaii were considered and discussed. The meeting was largely attended, almost every business house of consequence being represented, and nearly every one participated in the debate.

The transportation and shipping report by the association's special committee, published in the Advertiser on Thursday, was the nucleus of discussion and as a result a strong committee will confer with the agents of the steamship companies and others interested in an effort to obtain relief for the community in general.

The local quartermaster's department of the United States army came in for criticism it being asserted that many people not connected with the army or navy have been in the habit of buying public stores for which they paid quartermaster rates, thus depriving Honolulu merchants of trade.

The meeting was held in the Association's new quarters in the Young building, and present were Chairman George W. Smith, Secretary Col. Soper, J. W. Waldron, T. F. Lansing, C. M. V. Forster of the California Feed Company; J. O. Luttig of the New England Bakery, W. W. Hall of E. O. Hall & Sons, Henry Williams of the Williams Undertaking Company, J. Anand, Club Stables; W. W. Harris of Lewers & Cooke, J. Steiner, E. A. McInerney of the McInerney Company, Ltd., J. Gantenburg, Capt. Soule of the Kash stores, John Soper of the Hawaiian News Company, E. Lewis of Lewis & Company, Mr. Lucas of May & Co., Mr. Brash of Whitney & Marsh, C. C. Von Ham of Von Hamm-Young Company, Mr. Wakefield, J. G. Rothwell of Peacock & Co., J. A. Gonsalves of Gonsalves & Company, Arthur Wall of Wichman & Co., L. S. Dillingham of the Pacific Hardware Company, R. H. Trent, Mr. Hocking of the Honolulu Brewing Company, J. Catton of Catton & Neil, E. W. Lake of the Young Hotel, E. M. Boyd of the Hall Promotion Committee.

CHAIRMAN SMITH'S STATEMENT.
The meeting was called to order by Chairman Geo. W. Smith, who presented the objects as follows:
Gentlemen: It is a pleasure to note a large gathering this afternoon. We are here to consider some important matters affecting our interests, we hope for the better.

We are not moving in any way to antagonize any of the business interests of the Territory. On the contrary, we seek the co-operation of all interests with the end in view of bettering the financial and business conditions of the islands.

We all know that conditions have been better in the past, we all know that conditions, at the present time, are very much depressed, we all hope that they will be better in the future, but hoping alone will not bring about, gentlemen, the situation we seek.

It is only by hearty co-operation, by the sinking of minor differences, by mutual concessions and an amicable understanding that we can bring together the elements that will conduce to a general prosperity. No element can afford to be ignored or antagonized.

The Planter with his interests, the Sugar Factor with his interests, the Shipping man with his interests and the merchant with his interests and with which we here are more immediately concerned, must all be considered.

There is not one of the interests named but what would be benefited by lower freight rates by lower passenger rates, by increased travel by an influx of new people.

Prosperity for all is what we are seeking and let us use all legitimate means to attain it.

We have here all of the essentials that go to make a prosperous community. We have scenery, climate, lands and other natural resources.

We have transportation facilities, hotel accommodations, mercantile establishments and all that go to make a prosperous community on the mainland yet we are suffering from a depression the cause of which are various and on which all of our citizens do not agree.

Let us hope that from this meeting we may take a better understanding, a greater hope and a stronger determination to bring back that which we have lost and to build a firm foundation on which to erect prosperity and wealth.

GOVERNOR'S REQUEST

A letter from the Governor requesting that to be embodied in a report to Washington was read as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER HONOLULU, HAWAII

July 5th 1904

George W. Smith Esq., President Merchants' Association Honolulu

Dear Sir:—In the preparation of his annual report to be sent to Washington, the Governor feels that he can call upon the Merchants' Association for support in making strong recommendations that may tend to improve the wholesale and retail business of this Territory.

Should you feel that there has been a depression in business here recently, you will be able to state the cause, and undoubtedly suggest the remedy. If we can properly ask Congress to assist us in removing the cause, let us all co-operate in the strongest possible manner to this end, acting later through our delegate to Congress when that body meets next December. By its assistance given us in the Fire Claims, by taking over the lighthouses, by experimental agricultural work, by establishing a Federal meteorological bureau, and in other ways, the government has shown a disposition to aid and take interest in the Territory.

In other directions it is believed that further assistance can be secured which will relieve the drain upon our Territorial revenue possibly enabling a territorial reduction in our system of taxation, or enabling the use of much of our revenue for internal improvements which it might not be proper to ask Congress to undertake.

It seems to me that you can dwell strongly upon the value of the transportation service and the great help that the retail business here has derived from the arrival of the American ships of war.

Will you kindly take this subject into consideration and make your recommendations as strongly as possible with the idea of securing relief for the Territorial treasury, and assistance for our agricultural and industrial interests, and other subjects that will promote business here and tend to stimulate trade in all its channels.

As complaint has been made from Washington that former reports of the Governor have been sent from here at too late a date, will you kindly give this subject your earliest attention and oblige.

Yours very truly,

A. L. C. ATKINSON,

Acting Governor.

WHAT MEMBERS SAID.

C. M. V. Forster—"I would suggest that a committee of three be appointed to draw up resolutions to be reported to the Association as a whole."

J. O. Luttig—"I think the committee presenting the report on the shipping matter has done so well already that it could take hold of this matter also and carry it through."

W. W. Hall—"I favor the idea of a report. Of course suggestions could be made."

I. S. Dillingham—"I think one of the great troubles is the policy of people here importing direct from the coast, instead of purchasing through the merchants. In our business I find that is the root of all the evil. Every steamer that comes in on the American-Hawaiian steamship line brings in imported goods for plantations on this island, namely, Ewa, Waiāluā, Honolulu and Oahu. If there is any way to prevent that then we may expect to derive benefit."

"Of course the Honolulu plantation is obliged to buy on the coast because the majority of the stock is held there. I know of a case where goods were imported last week; we could have sold cheaper than the price they paid for importing. It seems to me to be a craze more than anything else. I believe if we can stop this we will all do much better business."

W. W. Hall—"I know of instances where the plantations have imported goods for a year's supply, but in the end, from deterioration and other causes, the goods cost them as much as we would have charged for them. If they would patronize the Honolulu merchants it would make a better feeling all around."

E. A. McInerney—"I think the suggestion of a committee is good. That body might also draw up a series of questions and present them to the various members and firms here for answers to be put in writing."

Mr. Dillingham—"I spoke to Mr. Irwin about this plantation matter, and he said he had given instructions for plantations in his agency to purchase here whenever possible, but of course this could not be entirely expected of plantations whose stock would be controlled on the coast."

Edgar Lewis—"Mr. Pollitz told me when he was last here that he would take this very matter before the boards of directors of Paahou and Hutchinson plantations and he felt certain that goods for those plantations would be purchased in the islands."

"When the last American fleet was here I was informed that 300 tons of freight came here from the coast for the warships. I think if we took this matter up with the authorities at Washington we could have it arranged that the vessels should purchase supplies needed when in Honolulu."

Mr. Hocking—"I would suggest that attention again be called to the practice of having transports coal at Nākahele instead of at Honolulu. They ought to coal here—An American port—and stop longer. They stop a long time in the Japanese port."

Mr. Gantenburg—"We need co-operation here if only for one thing. The Portuguese are leaving here in great numbers by every steamer and about a thousand have gone away in the past two years. They are quite a vital element to trade here being of the class that spends its money in the community."

Chairman Smith—"Mr. Gantenburg has pointed out a very important matter. The loss of our population is one of the most vital matters to which we can put our attention."

James Steiner—"There is one thing which affects retail merchants. We have a great amount of peddling from house to house of imported goods. This interferes with legitimate business, of firms that pay taxes, rents, clerk hire and many other expenses."

Chairman Smith—"Peddlars are selling dry goods etc. They should come under the provisions of the license law."

Mr. Bernhardt—"The key-note of the whole discussion it seems to me is the loss of population."

Mr. Lewis—"During the stay of the fleet here a great deal of money was paid to the men and it was quite noticeable that much money was spent and got into the different channels of trade. It is important to have them stop here as often as possible."

W. W. Harris—"One of the most important points in a matter of this kind

is the Customs House revenue. The Federal Government is not spending enough of those receipts in this Territory, commensurate with the profit it derives. Hawaii exports about \$30,000,000, and the United States receives \$1,500,000 approximately, or about five per cent of our total exports, and practically has spent nothing here. In a letter to the Federal authorities we ought to drive that matter home."

Mr. Lucas—"In all these matters we should all work in harmony and we would get along pretty well."

Mr. Wakefield—"I agree with Mr. Harris. Money from the Customs House and Postoffice receipts should be expended here. The harbor needs large expenditures of money to make it satisfactory to the entrance of large vessels. The matter of Federal buildings needs attention. There is the Pearl Harbor naval station to urge along."

Mr. Dillingham—"Is the Quartermaster's Department of San Francisco allowed to ship goods to the Quartermaster Department here?"

Mr. Harris—"I know they have shipped groceries here. In connection with the proposed erection of buildings on the Kahaula army reservation, Captain Humphrey, the new Quartermaster, said the other day to Mr. Catton and myself that local bidders would be given every opportunity to get contracts, but being Federal jobs, he could not discriminate against mainland bidders."

Mr. Dillingham—"Every transport that comes here from the coast brings many goods for the local Quartermaster Department."

ARMY SUPPLIES OUTSIDERS.

Mr. Lewis—"The Quartermaster Department does ship goods down here for army use, and not alone that, but they are selling goods to local people not belonging to the army. How can we, as merchants, who pay taxes and have large expenses, expect to make anything when the army sells to outsiders over our heads. That is being done right along. We have never before made a kick against this. I can prove this. This is detrimental to local retail business and should be stopped. We are put to big expense and should be protected."

Mr. Lewis concluded his statement regarding the sale here of army supplies by saying: "This sale is not confined to people in the army. I am satisfied that I can be backed up in this statement by other people in my same line of business. It is done by people in the department for friends. The goods are not sold directly to the outsiders but through the army people. This is not only true of the grocery business, but of other lines."

Mr. Waldron—"I move that a committee of five be appointed to make note of these various suggestions and make a report to answer the Governor in ten days."

The motion prevailed and the chair appointed the following committee: J. W. Waldron, chairman; E. A. McInerney, I. S. Dillingham, Edgar Lewis, A. Gantenburg.

ROTHWELL ON SHIPPING.

J. G. Rothwell was called up to make a statement relative to the report on freight and passenger rates to and from the coast, which was published in Thursday's Advertiser. He went into the matter exhaustively. He stated that the report was published in advance of the meeting in order that all firms connected with the Merchants' Association could acquaint themselves thoroughly with the subject before coming to the meeting.

"The report presented for consideration," said Mr. Rothwell, "is one which was adopted by your committee. There may be a great deal said in support of these recommendations, but it is a question, I think, at this particular time it is advisable to bring out all the arguments that might be used."

"The first matter that appealed to your committee was the question of steamship rates in which a very apparent discrimination is shown against Hawaii. It is not yet clear to your committee why passengers paying for round trip tickets to San Francisco should pay forty-seven per cent more than otherwise. The committee has also mentioned the particular steamship company, principally for the reason that this report was based on their schedule rates on which they are running their local boat."

"Honolulu has supported a local steamship for more than twenty years, reference being made to that of the Oceanic Company. For a good many years a subsidy was paid by the Hawaiian government to the steamship company to keep this boat running as a local steamer. There is a subsidy paid now by the United States government for this special service. The point is that this particular steamer is running full of freight both ways all the time, and for a great deal of the time, with passenger lists full. It is a proper question for the merchants to ask why they should pay forty-seven per cent more than the rate to Seattle and other ports in the Pacific."

"Your committee further recommends that negotiations should be entered into with the Oceanic Steamship Company because they might be the first to meet conditions. In former days their profits were of much larger dimensions than now but the earnings have been greatly cut down, and in reality to the minimum. Steamship rates, however, have been raised. The suggestion is to negotiate through the Oceanic Company for reduced passenger rates."

"A prerequisite to obtaining either a new vessel or securing a definite contract would be some arrangement by which we are enabled to get them return freight. There appears to be no difficulty in getting freight down here. The whole question involved is, how shall we get them return freight. Two or three vessels have endeavored to run between here and Puget Sound ports, but they have always failed for want of return freight."

APPEAL TO PLANTERS.

It is proposed to your committee that representation should be made to the Planters' Association to appropriate a sum of \$2000 per month, to enable this committee to negotiate with a company or companies to give them some certainty of freight shipments. The Oceanic company preferred if they will meet conditions. Your committee be-

lieves that the Planters' Association should see that it is fair for them to render some slight assistance.

"An appeal was once made to the Planters, and the indication was that they did not wish to participate in the matter. The sense of their reply was practically, 'We will attend to the sugar business and you attend to your own business.'"

UP TO ELECTORATE.

"Your committee suggests also to appeal to the electorate of the Territory. I wish to say that this Association has no idea of going into politics or to affiliate with any political party, but in this matter there is only one way to obtain relief and that is through a subsidy sufficient to give us a local boat or one that will be under contract to carry passengers at a satisfactory rate. I suppose that it is fair and proper to say that no man should be elected to the legislature unless he will support a subsidy measure created for the purpose we desire."

"If this is done there will be no question about every one subscribing to this fund. It should cover a rate for properly advertising the Territory. There is a good thing for the town if we can once induce tourist travel this way."

"The suggestion is made to form a local company strong enough to purchase its own vessel. It is a feasible proposition."

LOCAL STEAMERS HIT.

Mr. Hocking called attention to the local inter-island steamer service. "The local steamship companies should be tackled, especially on freight rates and from the other islands. People on the other islands have spent a good deal of money in raising fruit and vegetables, but have been driven out of business by the high freight rates."

"The local steamship companies have driven more trade away from Honolulu than anything else. They carry on a business in an independent manner and they don't seem to care whether they take your freight or not. The Merchants' Association should take up this matter. They don't care for anything as long as they have sugar to carry. On Kula, Maui, there was once quite a colony of farmers raising potatoes principally, but they have been driven out of business. There were no facilities for storing their shipments, no wharves to work from and poor accommodations for their wares on the steamers."

Mr. McInerney moved that a committee of six be appointed to carry out the recommendations named in the Rothwell report. Mr. Rothwell asked to be left off the committee but owing to his thorough knowledge of the subjects contained in the report he was prevailed upon to remain with the committee, which was named as follows: J. G. Rothwell, chairman; A. Hocking, J. O. Luttig, J. A. Gonsalves, E. Bernadt, J. F. Soper and Geo. W. Smith.

SENATOR HEMMICH'S LETTER.

The secretary read a letter written by State Senator Hemmich of Washington to the Hon. Levi A. Kinkaid, U. S. Senator from Washington, calling attention to the needs of Hawaii. Senator Hemmich visited Honolulu several months ago and was entertained by the Merchants' Association.

He called attention to the depressed state of business affairs in Hawaii. He said the Provisional and Republic governments had formerly enjoyed an income of about \$1,500,000 from Customs duties and postoffice receipts, and although goods from the mainland came in free, there were still a large amount of goods from foreign countries on which duties were collected, which he thought should be used for the maintenance of the public works, weather bureau, dredging and maintenance of the harbors, agricultural stations and public buildings. He thought that if the Federal Government pursued its present policy towards the islands they would be ruined, and he expressed a hope that speedy measures would be taken to relieve a critical condition. This was not only to be said of the financial condition but of the labor state. He said he had inspected some of the plantations and he was positively convinced that no white man would seek employment in the cane fields, even if the wages were double what they are now.

He believed in the system of labor employed during the days of the Provisional Government and Republic. The system of coolie or contract labor placed the plantations on about the same footing as those in the South and in Cuba employing negro labor. Since the abolition of the contract system farm labor is almost as high as in the States, absorbing practically the entire income, and in some cases the plantations were being operated at a loss. The islands should be treated as a colony. England had, after years of experience, come to the conclusion that was the best way to manage its possessions.

TAXING MERCHANDISE.

A question arose as to exhibits of corporations to be filed with the Treasurer. There were fifty-two firms which had not complied with this law. It was shown that outsiders frequently made use of these exhibits much to the detriment of the business of various firms. In one case some one wanted to sell to a certain firm here the corporation exhibits of two other firms in the same line of business.

The question of tax reductions came up and it was finally decided to see the Tax Assessor Mr. Wakefield and Mr. W. W. Hall were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Holt.

LETTER TO CORTLETT

The following letter to Secretary CortleTT was read:

Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii,
June 3, 1904.

To the Honorable, The Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Navigation Washington, D. C.
Through E. R. Stackable, Esq., Collector of Customs Honolulu T. H.
Sir:—The undersigned, by direction of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii and in its behalf, desire to respectfully present for your consideration the present serious condition of passenger accommodations for travel between this Territory and the mainland of the United States, and to petition that such relief be granted as may be admissible under the statute

governing passenger traffic between ports of the United States and during periods of emergency.

Under Section 2, Act of February 17, 1898, being an "Act to amend the laws relating to Navigation," which was put into effect in this Territory on June 14, 1900, (there is a statutory penalty of \$200.00 (Two Hundred Dollars) for each passenger transported and landed between ports or places in the United States in foreign vessels. The enforcement of this statute, by reason of conditions below mentioned, is causing serious loss and damage to this Territory and its citizens.

It is submitted that, with the exception of one vessel, the "Alameda," of the Oceanic line, plying between Honolulu and San Francisco, all passenger travel between Honolulu and Pacific Coast ports is of necessity carried by steamships running through to points in China and Japan, or to the Australian Colonies, no reservation being made for Honolulu passengers beyond what may be available on arrival here en route to the terminal ports.

For some time past these vessels have been so crowded with through passengers that it has been almost impossible to obtain passage no matter how urgent the occasion.

In view of anticipated additional through travel to and from the St. Louis Exposition during the coming months, covering a period in which local travel between Honolulu and San Francisco is always largely increased, it is submitted that these conditions of congestion are certain to be augmented, with the result of serious consequences to the people of this Territory, both from sanitary and financial standpoints. There are few individuals, or invalids, whose immediate departure is necessary, or ordered, who can afford to deposit, or who can by any means deposit, the sum of \$200.00 in addition to their fare, in order to go on a foreign vessel, and without this deposit it is now impossible for the large majority of Honolulu passengers to leave for mainland points at a given or within a reasonable period of time. It is needless to assert that in most cases such a penalty is entirely prohibitive.

Heavy loss also accrues to the merchants and retail dealers of this Territory from the fact that intending tourists will not stop over as soon as they learn that no opportunity of proceeding on their journey is guaranteed, particularly as all steamers that are able to carry passengers without penalty are booked several months ahead.

Wherefore, while this Association does not, and cannot ask, that the provisions of the above section of the statute be permanently waived or suspended in any of its requirements, we do most respectfully ask and petition that the peculiar conditions arising from our isolated situation, and the consequent difficulties of travel, be taken into consideration, to the end that if possible a sufficient and adequate modification of the penalty of \$200.00 be made pending a return to a normal status of travel, or until adequate facilities are forthcoming, in order to admit departure of those of our citizens whose health or business demands their visiting the mainland, even if by foreign steamers, this modification to remain in force until such time as it is possible for the ordinary and available means of travel to insure passage to the United States from the main points in this Territory without unnecessary and costly delay, the term of continuance of such modification to be determined by your representative officer at this port, or otherwise, as you may deem more expedient.

It is further respectfully represented that this penalty now an American community a penalty equal to ten per cent of that defined by the statute would be sufficient to deter any intending passenger from this port leaving on foreign vessels, except in cases of actual necessity during the period of probation as above suggested.

We solicit your earnest consideration of the above statement of prevailing conditions here, and again respectfully soliciting your favorable action, remain

Yours respectfully,

TWO HOUSES WERE BURNED TO GROUND

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The small fire which delighted to follow the fire engines had plenty to take up his time yesterday. The first alarm sent in was from box 93 for a fire in the residence of Charles Moore on Lunalilo street opposite Kewalo at one o'clock in the afternoon. The Makiki engine company responded. Some difficulty in getting up steam and a lack of water hindered the firemen but they succeeded in confining the fire to the upper story which was entirely gutted. Most of the furniture was saved.

Mrs. Moore was alone in the house with a Japanese servant. She lighted a gasoline heater in the bathroom upstairs and then went down to practice on the piano. A few moments later she heard an explosion and flames up stairs to find the bathroom in flames.

The house was a two-story structure and was recently sold by Mr. Moore. It belonged to the estate of C. Notley and was insured for \$2500 in the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. Moore rode out to the fire on a bicycle and on learning that it was his own house was prostrated. He has been suffering from heart trouble for some time. Mrs. Moore was also prostrated by the shock.

W. C. Crook of B. F. Dillingham & Co. was a roomer in the house and lost all his effects.

THE SECOND FIRE

The second blaze was at eight o'clock in the evening in the home of Thomas C. McGuire, the florist at 1033 South King street near Thomas Square. Mr. McGuire was watering some plants in the garden when he saw a flare of light on the Waikiki side of the house. At about the same time the family, who were inside, saw the blaze but in a moment the entire house was a mass of flames. Only two pictures were saved, a beautiful piano being abandoned on account of the heat.

HOLLOWAY HITS BACK

Kendall Said to Be No Taxpayer Though He Sued as Such.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

On account of the disqualification of Justice Hatch, Chief Justice Frear and Justice Hartwell called Circuit Judge Gear to sit with them in the Supreme Court yesterday for the hearing of defendant's appeal from an injunction granted to Herbert Kendall vs. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, and Lucas Brothers whereby a contract for Lāhainauna school buildings was enjoined. Ballou & Marx (formerly Hatch & Ballou) appeared for the plaintiff, and M. F. Prosser, Deputy Attorney General, for the Superintendent of Public Works.

Lucas Brothers a few days ago discontinued their appeal, which, as it was virtually their own case so far as actual interest went, might have been expected to determine the proceedings. Prior to that move on their part, Lucas Brothers, or rather one member of the firm, had brought a suit to enjoin another Public Works contract on practically the same grounds as their own contract for Lāhainauna buildings had been enjoined. These were alleged uncertainties in the specifications and lack of equal information and notice to all the bidders. When the Lāhainauna case appeal came forward in its turn at the present session of the Supreme Court, under the circumstances just described, Mr. Holloway was prepared to fight the appeal out on behalf of the Territory.

Mr. Kendall brought the suit as a taxpayer who was aggrieved at a contract alleged to be illegal, his other allegations showing him to have been a disappointed bidder for the job. The Superintendent of Public Works now attacks him on the question of his standing as a taxpayer. It is declared in open court that Mr. Kendall is a leaseholder of real estate on which he has not paid taxes, also that he has not even paid his personal taxes due to the Territory.

THE TRAINED NURSE.

HER STRENGTH SOME- TIMES TAXED BEYOND LIMIT.

A Graduate of the New York Training School Tells How She Recuprates After Heavy Strain.

The trained nurse plays a very important part in the modern treatment of disease, greatly to the relief of both doctor and patient. Because she is well disciplined and she is able to perform difficult service and to endure fatigue in a manner that excites admiration and wonder.

She is human, however, and in trying cases the demands upon her strength prove excessive. She fulfills her duty nobly to the last moment but, as soon as she is relieved she is compelled to build up her own weakened powers. She naturally wants the remedy that will restore her efficiency in the shortest possible time, and, as her knowledge of medicines is wide, her choice is likely to be a sensible one and a remarkably good guide for everybody else.

Every word of the following careful statement of Mrs. Jessie M. F. Cummings, of 61 Whitmore street, Hartford, Conn., a graduate of the New York Training School for Nurses, is entitled to the weight which attaches to the utterance of an expert:

"Several months ago," said Mrs. Cummings recently, "I was completely worn out as the result of a very serious and trying case I had attended. I needed a tonic, and so I got six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and took them faithfully. I obtained the good from them I expected to, and I can say with truth and pleasure that the remedy is a splendid tonic for woman's nerves."

The soundness of Mrs. Cummings' opinion is confirmed by the experience of numerous sufferers from nervous disorders of every kind and degree, from simple debility to partial paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured obstinate cases of paralysis and even locomotor ataxia, the most frightful of all diseases of the nerves.

They check waste and begin to minister a fresh and lasting vitality at once. They are sold by all druggists throughout the world. A booklet giving information of great value in the treatment of nervous diseases will be sent free on application to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

It is thought that a lamp in one of the children's bedrooms ignited a curtain and caused the fire. The house, which was the property of the Cummings estate, is a total loss. The insurance could not be learned last night. There was \$500 insurance on the furniture.

On the way to the fire a surrey driven by an unknown person narrowly escaped being run down by the patrol wagon which was going down King street when the carriage suddenly turned out of a side street. Several other careless drivers also came very near causing a smashup.

GAY ESTATE PAYS WELL

Other Matters Shown On the Judiciary Records.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Hermann Focke and Cecil Brown, trustees of the estate of James Gay, deceased, have filed their ninth annual account. It shows receipts of \$10,751.23 and payments of \$10,524.25, leaving a balance due the estate of \$226.98. The petition for approval of account contains the following statements:

"The general expenses at the ranch in Waiakoa have been \$1834.53. In addition to this amount the further sum of \$1465.83 has been expended in clearing the land of lantana. The amount spent between the same periods from 1902 to 1903 for a like purpose was \$2420.88.

"The amount of sugar received from the Waiakoa Agricultural Co. has been 1904 bags, of which 1880 bags have been shipped to New York and for which no returns have as yet been received, the balance is on hand and unshipped, the estimated value being \$7000. The value of the sugar to be received from Oo-kala Sugar Co. is estimated at about \$2000.

"In the ranch department the live stock, after deducting those sold and what have died, shows that there are on hand in the neighborhood of 325 head of cattle, large and small, 14 head of horses and one mule."

An addendum to the balance sheet states:

"Quite a number of cattle were drowned and washed into the sea during the heavy storm and flood in February, 1904, whilst several herd were hiding in the lantana on the day of the drive and were not included in the count."

Heirs of the estate received during the year 1902-03, and the balance on hand is just \$6.87 in excess of the balance July 1, 1903.

YOUNG NAP'S ALIAS

Holmes & Stanley and Thayer & Hemenway, attorneys for plaintiff, file a replication to the plea in abatement of defendant in the suit of Hoffschlager Co., Ltd., vs. Young Hop Chan, alias Young Nap. They say plaintiff is ready to verify the statement "that defendant Young Nap has been known under the name of Young Hop Chan, and that for a long period said defendant Young Nap has been doing business under the name of Young Hop Chan."

FORECLOSURE SALE

An order of foreclosure and sale has been made by Judge De Bolt in the suit of Victoria Waru vs. Alapake Kawa. The property consists of fish pond and salt basins at Kukulua, Honolulu, containing an area of one and eight-tenths acres. Kinney, McClean, and Cooper appeared for plaintiff.

COURT NOTES

In the divorce suit of Lono Keanini vs. John Keanini, it is ordered by Judge De Bolt that the respondent do forthwith deposit in court the costs in the sum of \$30 and the further sum of \$50 to be paid to J. Alfred Magoon as attorney's fee for complainant.

A motion is filed to place the appeal of plaintiff in the assumpsit suit of Thomas Mullen vs. John Walker on the Supreme Court calendar. Attorney Stewart says that the case can be presented to the court within fifteen minutes, as the only issue it involves is whether the copy of the summons is amendable under Act 78 of the Session Laws of 1903.

Lah Leong prays that he be appointed administrator of the estate of Chung Yee Seong, deceased, of whom he says he was the friend and employer. The heirs at law are Tom Shee, widow, and three brothers of deceased, and the estate consists of a bank deposit of \$400. Thayer & Hemenway enter their appearance as attorneys for The von Hamm Young Co., Ltd., in the suit brought against it and Honokaa Sugar Co., Ltd., by Young Hin et al.

Hilo News via Iowa

Iowa people are greatly interested in watching a contest which may result in the selection of an Iowa man as federal district judge for Hawaii. This is Hector L. Ross, a former student at the State college at Ames. He went to Hilo three years ago and commenced the practice of law. There is a fight on for appointment of a federal judge, as charges were filed against Gilbert F. Little, the present judge, who sought reappointment. It was alleged he had obtained membership in the Grand Army of the Republic on false pretenses, and Carl S. Smith, a resident of the islands, was brought out as a candidate in opposition. Now an effort is being made to effect a compromise with Ross as the candidate. Iowa politicians have been brought into the controversy.—Des Moines corr., Daily Bee.

THE PARKER RANCH LITIGATION AT KAILUA

In the case of Alfred W. Carter vs. Samuel Parker, Fred. Wundenberg and Eben P. Low, pending at Kailua before Judge Matthewman, since the last report in the Advertiser, the following proceedings have occurred:

On Monday, July 11, Henry E. Highton, on behalf of the defendants, filed the verified petition of Eben P. Low, requesting instructions to the receiver, E. E. Conant, to permit him to inspect the books of the Parker Ranch on two grounds: first, that he had been requested to examine them by J. S. Low, guardian ad litem of Annie T. K. Par-

ker, a minor, under the appointment of Judge Gear, for the purpose of preparing for the trial of the proceeding at Honolulu for the removal of Alfred W. Carter, guardian of the minor's estate; and, second, as the representative of Samuel Parker, in reference to his interests. This matter was set for Wednesday, July 13, at 10 a. m., and the attorneys of Mr. Carter were notified by wireless telegram. It was claimed by Eben P. Low that F. W. Carter, the brother of the guardian, was, notwithstanding the appointment of the receiver, still practically acting as the manager of the ranch, the books of which and all its facilities were at the service of A. W. Carter, guardian, and his attorneys, while Colonel Parker and his co-defendants were deprived of access to them. Mr. Low, however, while presenting his claim, expressed his confidence in the integrity and fairness of the receiver, E. E. Conant, who had applied to Judge Matthewman for instructions.

On Wednesday A. A. Wilder, of Robertson & Wilder, filed several affidavits in opposition to the application and also showing the commencement of an action at Honolulu by Samuel Parker, as survivor of the firm composed of himself and John P. Parker, deceased, against the Metropolitan Meat Company, Limited, to recover \$26,262.49 for beef cattle sold by the Parker Ranch. This action does not represent any controversy with the corporation, which is simply in doubt as to the party to whom the money should be paid, but the difficulty between Colonel Parker as survivor and A. W. Carter as guardian. The question of the examination of the books and an order to show cause addressed to the respondents, after discussion between Mr. Highton and Mr. Wilder, were set for hearing at Kailua on July 27, on which date the term of the Third Circuit Court at that place commences.

The application of the receiver for an enlargement or broader definition of his powers, so as to cover the selling of cattle and the collection of money, was partly considered by Judge Matthewman on Thursday last at Kailua, and its further consideration was postponed until the following Saturday. Mr. Highton filed an answer for the respondents, in which they denied the right of the receiver to collect for cattle sold before his appointment, but conceded that, while the receivership lasted, the business of the Parker Ranch should be conducted in the usual way. There is one item of about four thousand dollars in the action brought here by Colonel Parker, which it is claimed represents cattle sold by the receiver himself. Upon that point and on the other sales, the affidavit of the receiver as to the dates and figures of each shipment is to be produced.

Mr. Highton insisted on Thursday that any sums due for cattle shipped on and prior to July 13 should be settled in the action-at-law in Honolulu. Mr. Maydwell appears for the receiver.

A motion to substitute the United States Fidelity Surety and Trust Company of Baltimore for H. E. Cooper, as surety on the receiver's bond for \$50,000, was also set for Saturday. Mr. Highton filed written objections.

JUDGE PARSONS IS DISQUALIFIED

Judge Parsons has sent a long list of cases in which he is disqualified to Henry Smith, Clerk of Judiciary. It is incumbent on Chief Justice Frear to assign some other Circuit Judge to Hilo for the trials of these cases. Following is the list:

Kaaukai vs. Kemilia Holt. Ejectment.
M. V. Holmes vs. M. F. De Mello. Assumpsit.
J. D. Spreckels et al vs. J. T. Baker. Ejectment.
Chas. A. Brown vs. J. T. Baker et al. Ejectment.
T. K. Lalakea vs. Hilo Sugar Co. Assumpsit.
Z. Paakiki vs. Owasunui. Ejectment.
Whitehouse & Hawhurst vs. Benton & Artoli. Assumpsit. Two cases.
Ichimura Yanosuke vs. Y. Hamada. Ejectment.
Jose G. Serrao vs. M. Paulos; Oiaa Sugar Co. garnishee. Assumpsit.
George Mumby vs. E. Powell; Matson Navigation Co. garnishee. Assumpsit.
E. Brughelli vs. S. Decker & Jose Nevis. Assumpsit.
I. E. Ray vs. A. E. Sutton & Co. Assumpsit.
S. G. Walker & J. H. Howland vs. Kohala & Hilo R. R. Co. Assumpsit.
Theo. H. Davies & Co. vs. Tanimoto. Assumpsit.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Wm. Ragsdale Kamanao. Embezzlement—Mistrial.

Hakalua Plantation Co. vs. W. Z. Kahuna. Partition.

J. G. Jones vs. De Lima. Suit to set aside conveyance.

Antonio Machado vs. Philomena Machado. Divorce.

Lili Kawaaloo vs. Keaka. Divorce.

Millama Kapolei vs. Robert Kapolei. Divorce.

Mrs. Kawalala Samuela vs. Kukalau Pitt. Co. et al. Bill for an injunction.

Jose Silveira Canario vs. Mrs. Hattie Purdy. Bill in Equity.

A. B. Lindsay vs. J. J. Andrade et al. Bill to set aside conveyance.

Thos. E. Cook vs. U. Kanai et al. Bill for an injunction.

Benton & Artoli vs. Whitehouse & Hawhurst. Bill for an accounting.

S. Tomikawa vs. J. W. Mason. Specific performance.

In the matter of the Estate of F. Simao, deceased. Probate of Will.

In the matter of the Estate of Wm. L. Rose, deceased. Letters of Administration.

In the matter of the Estate of Luis Figueroa, deceased. Sale of Real Estate.

Sugar on Hawaii

Admiral Beckley reports the following sugar at Hawaii ports ready for shipment: Oiaa, 7900; Waiakoa, 20,000; Hawaii Mill, 1400; Waiakoa, 4000; Onomea, 20,000; Pepeekeo, 12,500; Honoumuli, 12,500; Hakalua, 4000; Laupahoehoe, 40; Oo-kala, 200; Kukalau, 2000; Hamakua, 4500; Paauhau, 8517; Honokaa, 4000; Kukulua, 2500; Punaluu, 5775; Honapoo, 3575.

MODEL HOMESTEADS IN WAIMEA DISTRICT

Rough and Rainy Trip of Land Commissioner Pratt--The Territory Wronged in Hilo Land Transaction.

J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, returned in the steamer Kinan from a visit of ten days to Hawaii which was crowded with business of his department. He brings a cheering report of homesteads on that island. In Hilo Mr. Pratt, at the instance of the Board of Trade of that town, started an official investigation of a land transaction having the appearance of a wrong done to the Government, with the result that the matter is to be referred to the Attorney General for taking proceedings, if there is law for it, to recover valuable property for the benefit of the Territory.

Commissioner Pratt, complying with a request for an account of his trip in general, made a statement as follows: "I landed at Mahukona on the 7th and that day inspected the homesteads above there in the mountains. The same afternoon and evening I drove over to Waimea and on the 8th went through the Pukapu homesteads. That afternoon I drove down to Honokaa."

"Next morning I went through the Ahualoa homesteads, upper and lower, above Honokaa. That afternoon I traveled through to Hilo, arriving there Saturday night at 9 o'clock."

"It rained nearly all through the journey on horseback and in wagon. I was thoroughly drenched and had my aneroid spoiled by wetting."

"I spent the week in and about Hilo. Accompanied by Geo. H. Williams, sub-agent, and A. B. Loebenstein, surveyor, I inspected the Punaluu homesteads on the Kaunahua road."

"There was a bad mix-up at Hilo to be investigated. This had reference to the Lyman right of purchase lease, which was issued at a ruinously low appraisal. My attention had been called to the matter by a protest of the Hilo Board of Trade. There is a full report of the affair in the Tribune. The land was appraised at \$3 an acre, when it was easily worth \$15 to \$20 an acre."

"The trouble arose from not knowing where the lines were. Mr. Williams had to go by old maps that are incorrect. I shall put the matter in the hands of the Attorney General to see whether the lease cannot be canceled. 'Generally speaking,' Mr. Pratt said in answer to a question, 'the homesteads are in very good condition. This

is particularly the case with those in Waimea, where the homes of the settlers are as nice as can be seen anywhere. Corn and vegetables are thriving beautifully, and flowers abound everywhere. All the crops are doing well except Irish potatoes, which have been ruined by a black blight. Otherwise the homesteads are model in every respect."

"Preliminary arrangements have been made for the appointment of a new appraiser in Hilo district. One application was received for the position, the applicant being recommended by the Board of Trade."

"It was a rough trip and raining most of the time."

According to the protest of the Board of Trade, made through its president, E. N. Holmes, a right of purchase lease was granted to Eugene H. Lyman for 97 acres of land, fronting on Kaunahua road almost within the city limits, at \$3 an acre. The tract adjoins land of William Kinney for which the owner had been offered prices ranging from \$20 to \$50 an acre. Mr. Kinney's land, indeed, is assessed at \$50 an acre and it is stated that he lately sold lots of about an eighth of an acre in size for \$92 each.

"It is true," one complainant said, "that some of Mr. Kinney's land is better than the lots transferred to Mr. Lyman, but the greater part is the same," and Mr. Holmes says in his letter: "The fact that the lots herein referred to are only two and one-half miles from the center of Hilo and at an altitude of several hundred feet makes the land very desirable for residence purposes and for this reason valuable, not only to the Government but to the citizens here who have few opportunities of purchasing residence lots in the suburbs without paying exorbitant prices for them."

Mr. Pratt stated at the meeting that he had not been able to find any record of an application for the land prior to that of Mr. Lyman. Sub-agent Williams first reported to him that the appraisement was \$1 an acre and suggested a reappraisal, which had been made with the result of a valuation of \$3 an acre. In making the lease all the requirements of the Land Act had been observed.

UNWIELDY PRECINCTS SHOULD BE DIVIDED

First and Eighth of Fourth District, and Seventh of the Fifth Cover Too Much Ground--Work of Registration Boards.

Within six weeks the work of registering the voters of the islands will commence and lists will be prepared of persons eligible to vote at the November elections. The various registration boards will begin their duties on September 1 and keep the books open until October 14.

The matter of registration in Honolulu brings up the important question of whether or not some of the big, unwieldy precincts in both the Fourth and Fifth Districts should be divided for the sake of expediting voting and giving every qualified voter the opportunity of casting his ballot.

One of the districts which party workers are of the opinion should be divided is the First of the Fourth District. This precinct now takes in the Koko Head end of the island from Waialae to Punaluu street, including Waialae, Moiliili, Waikiki, Punaluu, Pawa, Manoa and College Hills. The voting has usually taken place at Cummins' place on King street, Pawa. The distances travelled over in this precinct to reach the voting booth are said to be too great under present circumstances and should be cut down at least by half.

Another precinct said to be too large is the Eighth of the Fourth District. Sometime since the Second precinct was divided into what are now known as the Second and the Eighth precincts. The Eighth is still considered to be too large. It takes in the section from Pitiki street to Alakea street, and from the top of the mountain ridge to the sea, which includes a large section of Makiki, Kewalo and Kakaako. In the two elections already held in this precinct there was trouble in keeping the voting going ahead that all might vote.

The Fourth precinct, Fourth District, is another section having a mass of voters and the suggestion is made that it should be divided. The last registration gave the Fourth precinct about 800 voters.

The Seventh precinct of the Fifth District is also a cumbersome section. There has always been trouble there, and it has become known as the "Fighting Seventh." All the voters cannot cast their ballots in the time allotted.

The registration board for Oahu was composed of Judge Lindsay, W. J. Coelho and M. A. Gonzalez. The latter's commission expired July 12. Coelho is

HONOKAA'S FOURTH AND OTHER ITEMS

Hilo, July 15.—The Fourth of July passed off pleasantly in Honokaa.

There was a good program of sports. Mr. Judd of Waimea went home smiling. He captured all of the purses in the horse races excepting the consolation purse, for which he could not enter. The success of the day's sports was largely due to George Kaiser, Charley Grey and E. Miles, who worked hard to make it pleasant for everybody. There was \$240 given out in prizes, which is not so bad for Honokaa.

A. H. Jackson is confined at the hospital with an attack of typhoid fever. John Macgillivray of Honolulu is at present in the Hilo hospital suffering from an attack of typhoid.

W. C. Cook is feeling much better and looking like himself during the last few days. He is still at the hospital but his friends hope to see him on the streets in a few days.

Miss Fannie Greenfield of Hamakua, who formed such an important adjunct to Hilo society during the past two weeks, leaves with the Davies of Honolulu on July 27 for a year's absence in England.

A. J. Watt, head luna for a great many years on Honokaa plantation, has accepted a similar position on Oiaa plantation.

DRANK A BOTTLE OF OPIUM TINCTURE

Almost a tragedy occurred last Monday morning in the Auerbach residence on Beretania street and but for the prompt response of a physician the coroner would have had a mysterious case upon his hands. The parties concerned left the city on a sailing vessel last Friday.

About a month ago a California lady, once well known in musical circles because of her rare contralto voice, but for the past six years an invalid, came to Hawaii for the benefit of her health. She was accompanied by a nurse who has been her almost constant companion during this long period.

The ladies secured rooms in the Auerbach house and the invalid made friends with all who came to know her. It was quite the contrary with the nurse, many persons forming a dislike for her. The invalid had occasional "bad spells," at which time she became very weak, and practically knew nothing of what might be going on about her.

Those who shared the same house with the nurse thought her to be peculiar and it was believed she used drugs.

On Monday morning the patient was aroused by peculiar actions on the part of the nurse, and it was apparent that the latter was in need of medical aid. Either accidentally or intentionally she had swallowed the entire contents of a bottle of tincture of opium. She became unconscious but in two hours' time, through the unremitting efforts of a physician, she was brought back to consciousness. The theory that the woman was addicted to the use of drugs seemed to be proved, as the amount swallowed from the bottle, would, under ordinary circumstances, have killed an unseasoned person.

The invalid was thrown into a fever from which she only regained her wonted strength on Thursday. On Friday, still in a dazed condition, she was taken aboard the vessel. The nurse had entirely recovered from the effects of the drug.

Wray Taylor.

Information comes from San Francisco that Wray Taylor is now organizing a church in that city.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOL'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists everywhere.

GREAT CRY FOR HAILA

Hana Republicans Want None Else.

MAUI, July 16.—The people of Hana district are strongly in favor of the appointment of Hon. W. F. Hala as their district magistrate. In fact they will be satisfied with no other appointment. Hearing from Honolulu that it would be contrary to Section 11 of the Organic Act to place Hala in the office immediately, the executive committee of the Hana precinct Republican club, at a meeting held Thursday evening the 4th, decided to request that some other citizen be selected for judge temporarily until Hala's commission as representative shall have expired and at the expiration of his term as legislator to have him given the permanent appointment. Whom they would recommend for temporary judge was not given out.

Some of the Maui Republicans regret this action of the Hana people, believing that it will materially weaken the party slate in the coming November election.

JAPANESE EXPECTANT.

For three weeks past the Japanese colony of Hamakua plantation has been prepared to celebrate the fall of Fort Arthur but the waiting has been in vain. The Japanese have stored up a large quantity of fire-crackers, small guns and other explosives, not to mention much sake and sundry Japanese vials appropriate for a grand oriental luau. They intend to keep high holiday—so it is stated—as soon as they hear of the surrender of the Russian fortress.

NOTES.

The meeting of the Maui Racing Association failed to take place last evening at Walluku court house, owing to the lack of a quorum. All business was necessarily postponed until the next meeting called for August 5.

The league baseball game scheduled for the 10th at Wells Park, Walluku, was forfeited to the Morning Stars by the Wallukus. The latter club was lacking several of its best players.

A party of young folk from Pala and Hamakua spent last Saturday and Sunday at the Kailua camp of the Hamakua Ditch Extension Co., and were finely entertained by Geo. H. Baldwin, J. H. Reid, J. A. Foss, W. Dietz, Ed. Feck and Geo. Steele. In the party were Mrs. Peck, Misses Edith Alexander, Eva Fisher, Harriet Austin, Sheffield, Olive Steele and Irene Alken, and Messrs. G. S. Alken and F. W. Schultz. They describe the scenery along the ditch as most beautiful.

The steamer Kaulani made a special trip to Kahului on the 14th and brought a cargo of fertilizer and a number of passengers, some of whom will sail to San Francisco in the Nevada.

The steamer Nevada will sail today for San Francisco, taking away 53,000 bags of Maui sugar. By her will depart Miss Kate Kelley, Mrs. G. F. Bush and child, Messrs. Phillips, Chas. Bellina and others.

The Waiakea (Kula) citizens have recently formed a Republican club of 28 members as a branch of the 9th precinct club. There is a project being considered of changing the polling place of the 9th precinct from the Makawao court house to the Waiakea (Kaulahou) school house.

Edward H. Bailey of Makawao has just harvested fine crops of speltz hay, barley, oats and wheat. It was an interesting sight to view his Japanese laborers using flails in threshing out the grain. The three flails in the hands of three men would swing together and strike the threshing floor almost simultaneously. Mr. Bailey next year will import an up-to-date threshing machine.

Mrs. G. F. Bush and child of Honolulu have been visiting Mrs. D. H. Case of Walluku for a few days.

Miss M. McGowan of Honolulu is being entertained at Mrs. Dowsett's, Makawao.

Miss Alice Smith is at Puuomalei. Mr. and Mrs. Evans, recently of Kona but formerly from Hampton, Virginia, have come to reside at Grove Ranch, Pala. Mr. Evans has taken charge of the ranch.

Rev. Mr. Naolele has accepted a call to the Pookela native church of Makawao. This church has been without a regular minister for many years.

The Ladies' Reading Club met at Miss Lindsay's, Hailu, Thursday afternoon.

The Makawao Polo Club are practicing now regularly once a week preparatory to the game with Kauai in September.

Weather—Strong trades, but still very dry.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what also happily surprised me was that while it almost instantly relieved the cramps and stopped the diarrhoea, it never caused constipation. I always take a bottle of it with me when travelling. H. C. Hartman, Ansonia, Iowa, U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month \$.50
 Per Month, Foreign75
 Per Year 5.00
 Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : JULY 19

Delegate Kuhio is right in saying that a man in his official position cannot do much in one term and that usefulness must be gauged by longer service. A delegate or member is a freshman in his first year in Congress, whose chief business is to learn the ropes. If he really undertakes to learn them; if he attends strictly to business and makes himself as useful as he can, obtaining and keeping the personal respect and confidence of his fellow-members, then he is certainly entitled to a re-election. By these tests the claims of the Delegate for re-nomination may be fairly judged. The friends who say he can meet them are framing a good argument for his further employment.

C. L. Rhodes of the Star staff, in a letter from San Francisco to his paper, tells of improvements he notices in that city as compared with six years ago. He, however, puts San Francisco in the Jaytown class by this criticism of its stovepipe hat brigade: "Nowhere else are there so many men who cling to silk hats of vintage and fashion antedating in many cases the Comstock excitement." As one of the six (6) citizens of Honolulu who expose plug hats to the tropic sun, on other occasions than masonic funerals and forays from the executive chamber to board warships, Mr. Rhodes ought to be a connoisseur of that type of headpiece.

The expedition of Mr. Samuel Alexander and friends into Central Africa in summer, seems to be an extraordinary venture for elderly men. Mr. Thomas Gulick is the first victim and one cannot but fear that the mortality in such a party will be high. Travelling at any time in Central Africa is perilous and though the summer season is perhaps the most salubrious, the effect of fatigue and equatorial heat upon men not used to the country, nor inured to privation, is to be dreaded.

Delegate Kalanianoʻle has a West Point cadetship to give out and while he can make a personal appointment if he chooses, he could add to his popularity by giving every lad in the Territory a chance, through a competitive test, to win the prize. That is the way the thing is usually done back East. The requirements of West Point are so severe that only a well-grounded student may hope to get through and the best way to find such a youth is in a general examination conducted by a board of teachers.

One Florentin Souza, a well known coffee man, has been made consul for the Panama republic at Hilo. Any enterprising man who wants the job for Honolulu should apply at once. The place is not salaried, nor has it fees, but the Consul would be privileged to a salute from the first Panama gunboat which enters port and could stand close to the delicatessen table at all State or Consular entertainments. Perhaps, if he were good, he could wear a uniform.

Uncle Sam is getting interested in the Lisianski plumage question and may send a revenue cutter to look the property up. The chances are that he will be too late. A schooner from Japan was expected at Lisianski some time ago and one has started from here in that direction. If either makes connections, the revenue vessel will find an empty cache. According to a San Francisco paper the bird skins are worth \$35,000.

"Merrimac" Hobson's speech in the Democratic National Convention increases the regret that he did not stay in the Navy. Like Dewey, Hobson cuts a poor figure as a politician. Every man to his trade and Hobson's is that of a ship-constructor and incidental hero. Alabama, though proud of Hobson on shipboard declined to accept him as a candidate for Congress.

Dr. Senn suffered a keen disappointment—as this paper said he would at the time—in not getting a chance to control the Japanese Red Cross service. The little brown men in that respect as in all others, want to "run their own machine." The rebuff seems to have clouded Dr. Senn's early optimism as to the assured success of the Japanese in this war.

Mr. Hay's tactful recognition of French claims over Morocco as made in the Perdicaris note has brought him the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. Of the six degrees in the great French order, the grand cross is the highest and is the one worn by the President of the French Republic himself.

Port Arthur's fate will be lightly regarded by many in Honolulu tonight if they can only learn before going to bed how Barry fares with Fols at Los Angeles.

The election of the unyielding tariff president would appear to be essential to a fair election, not to mention the convenience of voters.

Another of our farmers started with good prospects helped out the promise of diverse crop industries as an element of stable prosperity.

A PUBLIC SHAME.

There is a sickening frequency in the police court reports of cases in which husbands are charged with brutal assaults on their wives. Following the records of divorce proceedings, also, there is found a large proportion of libels brought by wives on the ground of extreme cruelty. The specifications in such divorce complaints are often of most abhorrent brutalities committed by the creatures in the outer semblance of manhood against the women they have solemnly vowed to love, cherish and protect. Here are two examples from one day's court report in the Advertiser within the past week:

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Becky Kaluna against Ben Kaluna on the ground of extreme cruelty. The complaint thus succeeding contained a pitiful tale of woman's suffering from man's brutality. Kicking his wife in the abdomen, gouging her eyes and breaking her leg with a club were among the instances of the husband's attentions.

Lono Keanini has brought a libel in divorce against John Keanini, alleging extreme cruelty, desertion, failure to provide and criminal infidelity. One Meleana is named as his partner in guilt. The allegations of cruelty are horrible in detail. After a statement that the parties were married in Honolulu on Dec. 1, 1899, the libellant says:

"That shortly after the said marriage said respondent began to treat libellant with extreme cruelty, and for over a year thereafter continued to so treat libellant; that during said period of one year, at intervals of a few days, respondent either beat libellant with his fists, kicked or otherwise ill treated her, and that more particularly on or about the first day of January, A. D. 1901, without cause or provocation, respondent made a brutal attack upon libellant, and beat her upon the head and face with his clenched fist, kicked her in the abdomen with his feet, he then having heavy shoes on, and dragged her over the floor by the hair of her head; that in consequence of said ill treatment as aforesaid libellant became ill, was confined to her room for several days and by reason of the wounds and bruises inflicted by respondent on the face of libellant she was unable to leave her home for two weeks."

Such instances of atrocity occurring, without criminal prosecution to follow as inevitable, makes it appear that there is a serious inadequacy of law in this Territory for the protection of women. Warrants of arrest ought to have speedily followed the proving of Becky Kaluna's libel and the filing of Lono Keanini's complaint. Those assaults described are not mere misdemeanors, but of an aggravated nature that constitute felony. It is not enough that the woman, in any such case, should be relieved of the tie binding her to a monster. Society owes it to itself that the man who maltreats a woman shall be punished as a criminal.

With evidence of acts of the kind described in the foregoing examples available, the existing laws relating to offenses against the person should suffice for securing the infliction of exemplary penalties upon the offenders. All that seems needed is to bring the culprits before a committing magistrate or a grand jury and thence let the law take its course. Often miscreants of the type in question go unscathed of justice because the victims, with the diminution of their pains and perhaps through power of woman's affection or fear of revenge, relent toward their brutal spouses and refuse to appear in court against them. Yet the authorities should not leave any flagrant case of the kind to the chances of private accusation and prosecution. It is a matter in which the civilization of the community is at stake.

Where new legislation might be put on the statute books with advantage would be in the facilitation of justice. For instance, the divorce court records might be made competent as prima facie evidence in the criminal court to prove an assault case. It might also be made the duty of a judge, when granting a divorce on the ground of physical cruelties, forthwith to sit as an examining magistrate and commit the respondent to the ensuing criminal term. Again, district magistrates could be prevented from taking jurisdiction as of a misdemeanor in a case of wife-beating where the facts presented before him indicated aggravated assault, and required instead to commit the accused to the higher court for trial on whatever charge of felony was appropriate.

At all events there is no human grievance existing in this Territory more loudly crying for redress than the one here indicated.

The other day we published an extract from a trade journal which recommended the Guatemalan ant as a stand-off for the boll weevil. The ant was to be brought to Texas. Now comes Ross Clarke, a Texan planter, who says that he will apply for an injunction to keep the insect out. He says "To my mind it is dangerous to transfer the South American insect or pest to South Texas. One-half the cotton is picked by negroes, who do not wear enough clothes to make a whole shirt and the other half by barefooted children. This ant, to be of avail in destroying the weevil, must cover the entire field and any one who has had a few of the native ants sting him will realize that it will be impossible to get the cotton picked."

Mr. J. W. Erwin the Camera Club's lecturer, has been employed by the San Francisco Merchants' Association to give his lantern-slide lecture on San Francisco at the World's Fair. As Mr. Erwin made slides while here and has a good Honolulu talk in his repertoire it is possible that he could be induced with the consent of the Merchants' Association which now employs him to divide his time.

As the last stands about dual office-holding for legislators, Messrs. Beckley and Crabbe would seem to have no business in the County Commission.

There was no opportunity at St. Louis for the Hawaiian delegation's instructions to be rehearsed.

THE DARDANELLES ISSUE.

When Russia asked permission of Turkey to send warships through the Dardanelles, the Ottoman government acted with its usual shrewdness. Turkey is no friend of Russia's; her sympathy in this war is with the Japanese. At the same time she wants no quarrel with her powerful neighbor, so in answer to Russia's request she said she was quite willing to let the Russian warships pass if the other powers that signed the Berlin treaty were.

This treaty prohibits Russia from sending ships of war through the Dardanelles, though merchant vessels are allowed to pass. Having a large fleet in the Black Sea, Russia would like to dispatch some of her ships to the Far East. Of the Berlin signatory powers, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary are agreeable, but Great Britain objects. Turkey was quite sure she would and so sits back complacently while the British foreign office informs Russia that the passage of the Dardanelles by the Czar's ships of war would be "incompatible with the interests of the British Empire."

Russia, foiled in her main purpose, is now doing the next best thing in sending her volunteer steamers through. A volunteer steamer is a merchant steamer which may be easily transformed into an armed commerce destroyer or scout—the America Maru, lately here being a boat of the same sort in the Japanese service. It is reported that a guardship has also made the Dardanelles trip but if so, she was probably unarmed. Obviously, however, Russia's scheme is not of a peaceful character, for each of the volunteer ships carries its battery in cargo as well as large consignments of ammunition and military stores. One may easily imagine the appearance of half a dozen such vessels in the Red Sea, releasing for duty further on the cruisers which pass their time intercepting merchantmen and examining mails.

The next move is Great Britain's and if the Dardanelles affair really becomes acute a British fleet may seek its old anchorage near Tenedos.

ISLAND ADVERTISING.

In advertising Hawaii in the magazines it would be a good plan to include, in each presentation, a short and catchy extract from the writings, favorable to these islands, of some distinguished man. So far as we have seen, Mark Twain's magnificent tribute has not yet been printed in the magazines though it is worth columns of self-laudation. The world knows Mark Twain and respects his judgment in matters of travel as in matters of literature; but it does not know the Hawaii Promotion Committee which signs such pleasant testimonials to the land it lives in and where its interests lie.

A little search will find a good many such advertisements worth repeating. A suitable extract from Bishop Potter's article on Hawaii in The Century and from Miss Bird's book and a dozen other works of travel; here and there a few lines of verse from such poems as "Waikiki," a paragraph from the late T. Dewitt Talmage's Hawaiian chapter of sightseeing, would answer a fine purpose in impressing tourists by outside testimony with the beauties and opportunities of Hawaii-land.

A good word from a respected outsider about you is worth a hundred from yourself.

THE FEDERAL SENATE.

It is amusing to see how the minor Democratic organs figure out control of the United States Senate, a body in which the Republicans now have twenty-four majority. To get this prize they set down any State that they want as Democratic in its legislature. California, which the influx of northern settlers has made safely Republican, so far as its law-making branch is concerned, and generally Republican otherwise, is counted a sure thing. So is Connecticut, a manufacturing State which intends to keep itself protected and which the Democratic legislative ticket has no more chance of carrying in a Senatorial year than it has the back country of Vermont. Massachusetts, the Republican Gibraltar, which we believe, has not elected a Democrat to the Senate since the war, is also on the sure thing list. Of "doomed Republican majorities" that of New York—51 in joint session—is conspicuous. Despite frequent Democratic Governors it is hard to remember when New York had a Democratic Legislature; and for the enemy to get one in a combined Presidential and Senatorial year would require a miracle. Other States figured for are Wisconsin, North Dakota, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Washington though if one of them goes Democratic this year it will astonish the politicians of both parties.

The correspondents who went so blithely to Japan—and remained there—are stringing back, mostly critical of the treatment they received. Theirs is certainly a different experience from that of the correspondents in the war of 1894-95, who were almost hurried to the front so eager was Japan to have her new-found glories recounted to the world. Creelman, Villiers Cowen, Leggar, Ganecio, O'Shea, Ward, Davidson, Lalo and the rest were given all the chance they wanted to see troops in action. But that was before the day of wireless telegraph. The invention of that mysterious mode of aerial communication put all commanders by sea and land against the war correspondent and in the belief of this paper, made an end of the business of reporting battles. It may be doubted that the next great war will see any reporters at the front or within the lines even.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, may be knighted, if he permits it. The King lately hinted as much to him but as the dispatches say, he "held up his hands in holy horror."

The people around here who are sure of electing Parker are the ones who were certain that he couldn't beat Hiram in the convention.

John Wipac is living up to his name by turning Republican.

ARE PIANOS DOOMED?

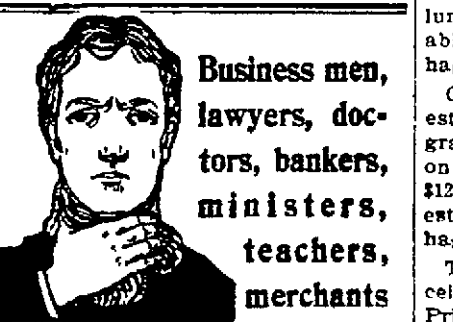
The Argonaut calls attention for the second time to the fact—if it is a fact—that the piano and its study are declining in their ancient popularity. As follows it brings up a strong reinforcement in the New York Times. "There are still several pianos sold annually, no doubt," says this paper, "but the proportion of those in nominal use which remain silent from three hundred to three hundred and sixty-five days in the year is steadily increasing. The business of teaching children and young persons to play on the piano is declining. The conviction is growing in the minds of parents that it does not pay to expend considerable sums of money to enable children, without musical talent, to acquire such superficial knowledge of this instrument as will enable them to disturb the peace and quiet of home without contributing anything to its pleasures. Real piano playing has been brought to a plane so high that one who has not acquired proficiency by long and arduous study hesitates to confess to any knowledge of it. Amateur work has been further discouraged by the multiplication of mechanical devices which, by the agency of strips of paper punched full of holes and wound on spools, can make music in more or less successful imitation of great compositions or trivial ones, so far beyond the ability of the average amateur piano player as to discourage effort. The mastery of the instrument, which is the possession of the few, has flooded the market with compositions requiring half a lifetime of hard and unremunerative work to comprehend and interpret. The futile little Bird Waltzes, Battles of Prague, and Maidens' Prayers, with variations, mastered with no great difficulty by the school-girl after one or two quarters of instruction, are things of the past. The net result is one of vast advantage to the average citizen. This year he can sit at his open window in a populous neighborhood and perhaps not hear the sound of a piano once in an evening. A few years ago he would have heard a dozen under like conditions, variously tortured and each contributing differently from the others to his mental and physical misery."

There was a time, as may be recalled from one's reading, when young women got their instrumental instruction from the harp and there are some people yet who would rather hear a harp than a Steinway Grand. The violin is also an instrument which yields soothing melodies and requires as much skill—not imitable as yet by any device which winds up—as the piano. Perhaps, in a few years, the violin will have the vogue lately enjoyed by the keyboard.

San Francisco now claims a population of 460,000 people. The figures are based upon the showing in the new city directory. According to the Chronicle, in this year's directory there are 187,160 names, exclusive of business houses. In 1900 the city directory contained 130,716 names and the United States decennial census of that year gave that city a population of 342,782. If there were 181,000 men and widows there when the population was definitely known to be 343,000, then the committee figures that now, with 187,000 names in the directory there must be all of 460,000 persons in the community. This would mean that San Francisco has been growing at the rate of about 34,000 a year, or nearly 3,000 a month, or almost 100 a day.

To Examine Moanalua.

Castle & Withington, representing the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co., addressed a letter to High Sheriff Brown yesterday requesting that Moanalua, the half witted Hawaiian, be examined as to his sanity. He is charged with abusing conductors and throwing stones at one while he was turning the trolley at the terminus of the line. This is alleged to have occurred June 21st. The High Sheriff will proceed to act on the case at once.



Read these strong words from S. Hague Smith, Esq., the respected Secretary Col. Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Sydney.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

"For many years I suffered from bronchitis, for which I tried a variety of remedies including sprays and inhalers. These did me no good and I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, with most satisfactory result. One dose quieted my cough and enabled me to get much needed sleep. I would not now be without it for any consideration. I have passed through this winter free from the cough, and I am glad to say that several of my friends have been benefited in the same way. I am sending a bottle to a friend in New Zealand by today's steamer."

In large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Florentin Souza, a Central American coffee planter who settled in Hawaii nine or ten years ago, has been appointed consul at Hilo for the Republic of Panama.

The Waterhouse Trust Co. received the following cable quotations from Politz & Co. yesterday: Hawaiian Commercial, \$53; Honokaa, \$12.50; Hawaiian Sugar, \$23.50.

Mrs. Milus W. Parkhurst received a cablegram yesterday announcing the death of her father, J. Alexander Iovell, of San Francisco, a prominent attorney well known throughout California. He was about 77 years of age.

C. H. Brown, administrator of the estate of D. G. Camarinos, deceased, has filed a supplementary report, in which he debits himself with \$162.05 and credits himself with \$157.17, showing the estate to be indebted to him for \$25.12.

The Republican district committee of Maui has recommended J. K. Kalama as first and H. K. Kalpa as second choice of a successor to District Magistrate Hanuna, who resigned owing to a charge of dishonesty in a land transaction.

Contempt proceedings have been brought against Samuel Parker before Judge Mathewman of the Third Circuit, because, after a receiver had been appointed by the court of that circuit for the Parker Ranch in litigation, he brought a suit in the First Circuit against the Metropolitan Meat Co., for the amount it owed the Parker Ranch on account of cattle and sheep sold and delivered. Only wireless telegraphic notice of the contempt case has yet reached the respondent.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Auditor J. H. Fisher returns this morning from Maui, where he has been inspecting Territorial accounts.

Mrs. L. Severance, who is undergoing treatment with radium at Puunene, Maui, is steadily improving.

Judge De Bolt will probably be assigned to preside at the Hilo special term for trying cases in which Judge Parsons is disqualified.

The report of the teachers' committee on details for the new term is reserved from publication until it has been passed upon by the Board of Education.

Chun Mun Fook and Chun Moon Nan are under arrest charged with perjury as witnesses in the embezzlement case of Territory vs. Yang Chew Kiam, wherein the defendant was acquitted.

Joseph E. Kekuku, the copyist in the Registry of Conveyances who doubly assigned a month's salary warrant and then disappeared, is in San Francisco making a precarious subsistence through his musical talents.

There was a large attendance and many additions to the roll at a meeting Friday evening of the Republican club, eighth precinct of fourth district, held in the club's new hall in Alapai street. John Lucas is president.

Hydrants for Wailuku and Kahului have been delivered on the ground.

Geo. C. Stratmeyer has been adjudged a bankrupt by U. S. Judge Dole.

Judge Gear yesterday further heard the Christian annulment of marriage case.

Dr. O. E. Wall returned in the China from a tour of six months in the Orient.

Superintendent Holloway goes to Maui today to attend to public works business on that island.

J. Castle Ridgeway of Hilo has been in town for a few days attending to his duties as National Bank Examiner.

The Supreme Court yesterday heard argument on the Nixley will case, petition to reopen, and ordered Mullen vs. Walker submitted on briefs.

D. H. Case, Avon H. Crook and C. F. Clemons, attorneys for Robert M. Fuller, have filed satisfaction of judgment for him against the Rapid Transit Co. in full.

Miss Eva M. Stevens, from Chicago, who arrived yesterday on the Korea, comes to take up her residence in Honolulu. She will make her home with Bishop and Mrs. Restarick.

Judge Gear received a cablegram from his wife yesterday, announcing that she had won a suit for possession of the "California" gold mine, Tuolumne County, Calif., which is a valuable property but for some time past has been closed by litigation.

C. H. Brown, administrator of the estate of D. G. Camarinos, will be granted his discharge by Judge Gear on paying an adjudicated balance of \$129.05. An offer of \$40 for outstanding estate debts, made by C. F. Peterson, has been accepted by the court.

The Acting Governor yesterday received an invitation from the National Prison Association headquarters at Alleghany, Pa., to appoint a representative of the local police department to attend the annual congress of the Association to be held at Quincy, Ill., October 15 to 28.

Unfounded Rumor.

Passengers on the China report that there is a persistent rumor in the Orient which has been published in the newspapers of the Far East to the effect that the Moana Hotel has been closed.

Miss Muriel Campbell and Miss Dorothy Freeth leave on the China this morning to attend school in California, and many of their Honolulu classmates intend to be up early enough to bid them aloha. The two young ladies are accompanied by Mrs. Freeth.

The concert given by the Hawaiian Government band last night on the roof garden of the Alexander Young Hotel was attended by most of the passengers of the steamship China and a large crowd of townfolk.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable merit.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced. Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 18, 1904.

Honolulu, July 12, 1904.				
STOCK	Capital	Vol.	Bid.	Ask
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Co.	1,000,000	100	300
SUGAR.				
Co.	5,000,000	20	19 1/2	20
Co.	1,200,000	100
Sugar Co.	2,322,750	100	50
Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	25
Co.	750,000	100	100 1/2	104
Co.	2,000,000	20	18
Co.	500,000	100	12
Co.	500,000	20	17 1/2
Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	50	6
Co.	150,000	100
Co., Ltd.	500,000	100	12 1/2
Co.	3,500,000	20	4
Co.	2,000,000	100	87 1/2
Co.	1,000,000	20
Co., Ltd.	500,000	100	1 1/2
Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	1 1/2
Co.	150,000	100
Co.	500,000	100
Co.	500,000	100
Co.	750,000	100	100
Co.	750,000	100	100
Co.	2,750,000	100	87 1/2
Co.	4,500,000	100	87 1/2
Co.	750,000	100	100
Co.	222,000	100	150
STEAMSHIP COs.				
Co.	500,000	100	117 1/2
S. S. Co.	600,000	100
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Co.	500,000	100	100
Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	72 1/2	80
Co.	150,000	100
Co.	4,000,000	100	72 1/2
Co.	1,000,000	20
BONDS.				
5 p. c.
P. C. (Kire)
Co.	100
Co., Ltd.	104 1/2
5 p. c.	100
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CELEBRATED CASE ENDS

Mrs. Wilcox Loses Her Suit Against Berrey.

In the case of Theresa O. Wilcox vs. Q. H. Berrey, damages for malicious prosecution of a civil suit, a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Justice Hartwell, decides as follows:

"The exception to the denial of the motion to dismiss the complaint is sustained, the verdict is set aside and judgment for the defendant non obstante is ordered, and the cause is remanded to the Circuit Court for that purpose."

C. W. Ashford appeared for plaintiff; T. McCants Stewart for defendant. The verdict for Mrs. Wilcox thus set aside was peculiar in the addition of a clause that cleared the defendant from malicious intent, the verdict reading:

"We the jury in the above entitled cause find for the plaintiff and against the defendant in the sum of \$159.60 damages, but we do not think that the defendant had any malicious intent."

Judge De Bolt, who tried the case, refused to set aside the verdict on account of the opinion of the jury regarding intent, although in other cases afterward that incident led him to caution juries against adding comments to their verdicts. In one instance he mentioned this case, saying he might be overruled by the Supreme Court for giving judgment on such a verdict. Yet the opinion of the Supreme Court leaves that question untouched, finding other reasons for upsetting the verdict.

A brief statement of the case is as follows: On March 17, 1889, the Hawaiian News Co. brought action in the Honolulu District Court against Theresa O. Wilcox on her promissory note for \$90, in payment for a piano, and obtained judgment in the sum of \$102.10, but the note was kept by the company. Mrs. Wilcox afterward made payments aggregating \$45 to the company on account of the judgment, but no entry was made on the record though each payment was endorsed upon the note. On April 12, 1897, defendant Berrey, acting as agent for the Hawaiian News Co., took from plaintiff's husband, R. W. Wilcox, his demand note for \$158.20 in settlement of the judgment balance and a debt of Wilcox's own to the Hawaiian News Co. Berrey obtained a judgment on this note for \$176.60 on May 10, 1901, in the Honolulu District Court.

On September 18, 1901, Berrey procured from the Hawaiian News Co. an assignment to himself of the judgment first mentioned, against Mrs. Wilcox alone, and on December 10, 1901, assigned that judgment to one Middleditch. As has been seen already this judgment had been paid and satisfied—partly by Mrs. Wilcox's installments and the rest by her husband's note. Still Middleditch obtained a judgment on that judgment, in the sum of \$135.93, which on appeal was affirmed by the Circuit Court and an execution thereon was levied upon Mrs. Wilcox's property.

Mrs. Wilcox afterward brought suit for malicious prosecution against Berrey, claiming damages of \$500, on the ground that the defendant's acts had resulted in making the plaintiff liable to pay the assigned judgment a second time, and that his acts were done "with malice and without probable cause and with intent to oppress and persecute this plaintiff through the forms of law."

In its opinion the Supreme Court sustains the defendant in holding that a motion to dismiss the complaint, where an appeal was from the sustaining of a demurrer in the District Court on identical grounds, amounts to a demurrer in the Circuit Court on the trial of the appeal there.

A second finding is that the complaint in this case discloses no cause of action against the defendant if he had brought the suit on judgment himself.

In the third place the court holds that "an action for malicious prosecution of a civil suit imperatively requires a termination of the suit in favor of the defendant." This is on the principle that "there must be an end to litigation," which might never be if a defendant losing a case could turn round and sue the plaintiff for malicious prosecution. In conclusion it is held:

"That this was neither an action for malicious prosecution of a civil suit the suit having terminated in favor of its plaintiff; nor an action for malicious abuse of process, there having been no unlawful or unauthorized use of process; and that the complaint sets forth no actionable wrong."

The following passage from the body of the decision tacitly suggests that Mrs. Wilcox was wronged in the business, if her case was truly stated, while intimating that she has not taken the proper course to obtain redress:

"Upon the averments in this complaint this plaintiff had a perfectly good defense in law, if it was true in fact, to the suit which the defendant brought against her. A purchaser of a judgment which has been paid, although without notice of the payment, is not immune from the defense of payment. He is not like a bona fide purchaser for value or a purchaser of negotiable paper nor overdue. The plaintiff's remedy for failure to make good her defense of payment, whether in fact or in law, is not by an action for malicious prosecution or for abuse of process."

MANGOSTEENS FOR HAWAII

Gerrit Wilder Brought Seeds From the East.

Gerrit P. Wilder, who went abroad last year in August bearing a special commission from the Board of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii as its representative and with special permits from the Department of Agriculture gaining him unusual courtesies, returned yesterday from Europe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilder, who has spent the past three years in Paris, Berlin and Carlsbad, who returns greatly benefited in health.

It was the privilege of Mr. Wilder while abroad to visit the most beautiful gardens in the European capitals and to inspect the giant hot-houses which force growths during the winter seasons.

At Washington on his return home Mr. Wilder was also granted a commission as special collector for the department in connection with the forwarding of rare or fine specimens of mangos in which Secretary Wilson is now especially interested in propagating. Mr. Wilder is a connoisseur on mangos and some of the finest varieties are grown on his beautiful premises on Makiki Heights. Mangos are still a luxury in New York and only the wealthy have them. The mangos come mostly from Florida. Mr. Wilder is of the opinion that Hawaii can easily go into the business of growing mangos to be shipped during the winter months to New York and other eastern cities where the most prominent caterers would be glad to get them for their wealthy customers.

ATE EMPEROR'S TOMATO.

Mr. Wilder visited the famous Kew Gardens in London and the great hot-houses of Van Houtte Pere of Ghent, Belgium. There he found acres and acres of hot-houses devoted to raising almost everything known in the temperate and tropical climes. The Van Houtte gardens were a private enterprise and the products are sold the world over. In Paris he went over the Jardin des Plantes, where he was particularly pleased with the system of planting out and carefully labelling everything for the edification of the visitors. In Hamburg and Bremen he also found beautiful gardens, but it was reserved for him to see in Potsdam the finest gardens in all Europe. These were the private ones of the Kaiser. To them he was given admission through the aid of the American Consul-General at Berlin. The head-gardener personally conducted him about the gardens and through the great houses, where the choicest of vegetables and fruits are raised for the Emperor's tables. It was his privilege to eat a tomato which was intended to be sent that day to the Emperor's residence. He brought some tomato seeds from the Potsdam hot-houses.

WILL RAISE MANGOSTEENS.

The principal treasure which Mr. Wilder brought to Honolulu are some mangosteen seeds which were given him in Washington by Mr. David G. Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer, Department of Agriculture. All the way over he took the utmost care of them and will plant them out as soon as they are released from inspection by the Board of Agriculture's agents. There is only one mangosteen tree at present in the islands known to Mr. Wilder. This is on Mr. Gay's place on Kauai. Mangosteens are not only a novelty but a luxury, and the fruit is sold in New York for \$1.50 a piece. The mangosteen is a hard, purple fruit looking much like the small russet apple, except it is purple in color. It contains much meat composed of a number of small sections. It is a tasty fruit, and there is considerable demand for it in the East. It is grown mostly in Florida.

In-arched mango trees propagated at Washington have been brought here by Mr. Wilder and will be set out shortly. The department is going into the mango business on a large scale and is endeavoring to propagate plants there that can be sent to all tropical American possessions. A bulletin is shortly to be issued by the Department on mangos and in this will appear photographs of sixteen different varieties collected by Governor Carter and Mr. Wilder and taken to Washington by the latter. The bulletin will be devoted almost exclusively to mangos as grown in Hawaii.

Alligator pears are something which are attracting much attention in the East. They sell in New York for \$1.25 a piece. A mango tree which Mr. Wilder planted five years ago on his premises is an example of what can be done with this fruit. The only remaining mango on the tree, after the small boy had plucked the remainder, was an exceedingly large one which the owner found on the tree yesterday afternoon. It is as large as an average-sized papaya and is beautifully colored. It is a kind which Mr. Wilder said would easily sell in New York for \$1.50.

HAWAII HAS THE CLIMATE. "I found that about everything that was being grown in European hot-houses were things we have growing in the open in Hawaii," said Mr. Wilder. "We have a superb climate for growing things naturally to be found in a tropical country and with attention we can do well with fruits. We have advantages too, in that we have no monkeys, no reptiles, no birds to speak of and few insects to bother our fruits."

Cecil Brown, executor of the will of William Phillips, deceased, petitions for approval of accounts and discharge, reporting receipts of \$13,978.68 and payments of \$2092.25.

PROF. BERNARD MOSES SAYS HAWAIIANS SHOULDN'T VOTE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The enfranchisement of the natives of Hawaii with the full rights of suffrage when the United States accepted the islands as a part of the national territory is regarded by Professor Bernard Moses, professor of history at the University of California and formerly a Philippine Commissioner, as one of the gravest political mistakes this country has ever committed. In a lecture before his class to-day at the university Professor Moses criticized severely the granting of the high privilege of suffrage to a class of people who had no conception of government in the sense obtaining among the educated masses of the United States.

"No graver mistake was ever made than to give universal suffrage to the Hawaiian natives," said Professor Moses. "They were a more or less ignorant people, having little learning and no knowledge at all of civilized government. They had never had a political training and could not be expected to know the significance of the ballot. To trust them with the ballot was a very unwise thing from my point of view. And I have no doubt that the ruling classes in the islands have the same view, for they know the condition better."

"All the internal troubles of the Hawaiian government are due to this mistake. The native and his sympathizers are in the majority, and the result is that the representatives they choose are not of the best. There is a bitter antagonism between the two classes in the islands."

"There is a sentiment in this country at the present time that one man is as useful politically as another. That is probably why the suffrage was given to the Hawaiians. If this equality is ever realized it will be the greatest historical event from the beginning of the world to the present time. It may be realized some time, but it is too early yet."—The Call.

MANDATE COMES FROM FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

The first mandate ever received by the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii from the Supreme Court of the United States of America was filed in the office of the clerk of the Judiciary yesterday. Being an initial document of its class it takes on historic interest, and therefore is here given in full. It is upon the proprietary fisheries test case, Samuel M. Damon being plaintiff, and is as follows:

United States of America, ss.
The President of the United States of America,

To the Honorable the Judges of the [Ct. Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii],

Greeting
Whereas, lately in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii before you or some of you, in a cause between Samuel M. Damon, plaintiff, and The Territory of Hawaii, defendant, wherein in the judgment of the said Supreme Court, entered in said cause on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1902, is in the following words, viz:

"This cause came on to be heard at the October term, 1902, of this court before the Honorable C. A. Galbraith, associate justice of this court, and the Honorable John T. De Bolt, first judge of the circuit court for the first circuit, sitting in the place of the Honorable W. F. Frear, chief justice of this court, disqualified by interest, and the Honorable W. J. Robinson, third judge of the circuit court for the first circuit, sitting in place of the Honorable Antonio Perry, associate justice of this court, disqualified by interest, on the plaintiff's bill of exceptions to rulings of the circuit judge presiding at the special July term, 1902, of the circuit court for the first judicial circuit, Territory of Hawaii, and was argued by counsel for plaintiff and defendant."

"It is considered by the court and it is now ordered and adjudged that the decision of said presiding circuit judge granting a non-suit in said cause be and the same is hereby confirmed and the exceptions taken by the plaintiff as set out in said bill of exceptions are disallowed with costs."

By the court.
[Seal]

(Signed) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
As by the inspection of the transcript of the record of the said Supreme Court, which was brought into the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES by virtue of a writ of error, agreeably to the act of Congress, in such case made and provided, fully and at large appears.

And whereas, in the present term of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, the said cause came on to be heard before the said SUPREME COURT, on the said transcript of record, and was argued by counsel:

On consideration whereof, It is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court that the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause be, and the same is hereby, reversed with costs; and that the said plaintiff, Samuel M. Damon, recover against the said defendant one hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents for his costs herein expended and have execution therefor.

And it is further ordered that this cause be, and the same is hereby, remanded to the said Supreme Court with directions to reverse the judgment of the circuit court and to remand the cause to that court with directions to grant a new trial.

April 25, 1904.
You, therefore, are hereby commanded that such execution and further proceedings be had in said cause, in conformity with the opinion and judgment of this Court, as according to right and justice, and the laws of the United States, ought to be had, the said writ of error notwithstanding.

Witness the Honorable MELVILLE W. FULLER, Chief Justice of the United States, the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

Costs of plaintiff
Clerk \$ 57.25
Printing Record 54.00
Attorney 20.00
\$131.25

JAMES H. MCKENNEY,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States

HOSPITALS WILL BE PAID PER DIEM FOR PATIENTS

The question of how the \$21,000 appropriation for the maintenance of the indigent sick at the Queen's Hospital, Leahi Hospital (Hospital for incurable Leish) and the Maternity Home shall be distributed has been decided in a lengthy opinion written by Attorney-General Andrews and addressed to Acting Governor Atkinson.

The opinion limits the powers of the president of the Board of Health to paying for actual sickness cared for by the various institutions named, when such persons are charges upon the Territory of Hawaii.

In a recent letter from President Pinkham to the Acting Governor in which the former outlined his ideas as to the division of the money, it was stated that a meeting was held at the Board of Health office at which were present the president of the Board of Health and the treasurers of the three hospitals, an agreement was arrived at that the proper expenditure of the \$21,000 would be a monthly division according to the following schedule: Queen's Hospital, \$1250; Leahi Hospital, \$250; Maternity Home, \$150. Attorney General Andrews disposes of the matter in his opinion dated July 15, as follows:

In answer to your request of July 9th for the interpretation of the item in Act 13 of Session Laws of 1904, entitled "Care of the Indigent Sick of Oahu—\$21,000"—(to be expended on the approval of the President of the Board of Health in maintaining patients at the Queen's Hospital, Leahi Home (Incurable Hospital) and the Kapiolani Maternity

Home,) and as to the limitations of the President of the Board of Health under this item, I would reply as follows.

I understand the question to arise, after a discussion with the President of the Board of Health, wherein said President claims, under the act in question, that he can make contracts with the said hospitals, at the present time, to pay the said \$21,000 to said hospitals in monthly installments, dividing the same between the said hospitals as he sees fit, in contradistinction to the claim that he must expend said \$21,000 on such patients as are actually maintained in said hospitals during the period for which the appropriation is made.

The Appropriation Act of 1903 created subsidies for various hospitals, presumably for the care of the indigent sick of the Territory of Hawaii. Under such subsidies, the hospitals received a monthly income from the Territory, regardless of the number of Territorial charges for whom they cared. The Extra Session of 1904, in changing these items and reducing the total to \$21,000, evidently had in mind a change of purpose. The wording of the section is clear and unmistakable. The President of the Board of Health, in my opinion, can send indigent sick to such of the designated hospitals as he sees fit and make arrangements for their care therein out of said fund. But he cannot subsidize these hospitals, regardless of the number of Territorial patients for whom they care, as was previously the custom. By doing so, he is merely

JOHN W. REPUBLICAN

Sixteen to One Man Enters G. O. P. Ranks

John Wise has become a Republican. The transformation of Wise from a Home Rule-Democrat into a member of the G. O. P. took place at Kawaiahae, Hawaii, on last Wednesday evening during the course of a political meeting.

There was a big gathering of natives at the seaport town on that evening and among the speakers was A. B. Loebenstein, who gave the assemblage a speech of the old-fashioned rip-snorting kind. John Wise was present and interpreted his remarks into Hawaiian. It soon became apparent that Wise was interpreting as if he looked at things from a Republican standpoint, and finally he came out openly and espoused the Republican cause and said he would use every effort to secure a Republican victory in November.

RESOLUTIONS BY HILO REPUBLICANS

The following resolutions have been adopted by The Young Men's Republican Club, 1st Rep. District of Hilo:

Whereas, the Young Men's Republican Club of the First Representative District of the Territory of Hawaii, has received information from a source which is deemed to be entirely reliable, that the Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii, on the 2nd day of May, 1904, advertised for bids for the construction of the main road between Ooiaia and Kukaia, Hamakua, Hawaii, and thereafter on or about the 23rd day of May, 1904, accepted the bid of one L. M. Whitehouse for the construction of said road, and said L. M. Whitehouse has entered into a contract for the construction of said road, and that the said L. M. Whitehouse, in the construction of said road has employed and threatens to employ upon said public work, Oriental laborers, notwithstanding the fact that there is contained in said contract the following clause:

"Labor. Contractors shall employ all citizen labor or eligible to become citizens that is available on this work."

And Whereas, an investigation has been made by representatives of the Young Men's Republican Club of Hilo with the result that it has been found that there is a sufficient number of citizens or persons eligible to become citizens who are ready and anxious to labor in the construction of said road, Therefore

Be It Resolved, that it is the sense of the Young Men's Republican Club of Hilo that the action of the said L. M. Whitehouse in employing Oriental and non-citizen labor in the construction of said road is in plain violation of the letter and spirit of the contract for the building of said road and is also in violation of the letter and spirit of Act 37 of the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii, Session 1903, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Employment of Labor on the Public Works of this Territory"

And Be It Further Resolved, that it is the sense of this Club that a respectful but vigorous protest be made to the Government officials of the Territory of Hawaii, having this matter in charge.

And Be It Further Resolved, that the Secretary of this Club transmit to the Governor of the Territory and to the Superintendent of Public Works of the same each a copy of these resolutions (Signed) JAS. D. LEWIS, President.

(Signed) G. F. AFFONSO, Corresponding Secretary

Edward Knust, son of Adolph Knust deceased, and nominee of Frederick Knust, widow, petitions for letters of administration on the estate of the deceased, which is valued at about \$3000. Besides the widow and son already named, August Richard, a stepson of deceased, is named in the list of heirs. J. J. Dunne is attorney for petitioner.

substituting himself for the Legislature and subsidizing the above named hospitals to the amount of \$21,000, dividing said sum among them as he sees fit. There is no way in which, at present, the President of the Board of Health can ascertain how many indigent sick it will be necessary to provide for in each hospital during the ensuing year, so that a division now of the \$21,000 between the hospitals named or an agreement to pay to said hospitals each a certain amount thereof would be practically a subsidy and not a compliance with the statute that the money is to be expended in "maintaining patients in said hospitals."

In considering the law, we must look at the intent of the legislators in making this provision for the indigent sick. A comparison of the subsidies in the law of 1903 and the wording of this section of the law of 1904 clearly shows that the intention of the legislators was that the old system should be discontinued in favor of paying for actual cases of indigent persons who had for the time become Territorial charges.

In my opinion, therefore, the President of the Board of Health is limited in his power in disposing of this fund to paying for actual sickness cared for by the various hospitals named, where the persons so cared for are charges upon the Territory of Hawaii.

CAREER ABOUT OVER

Consul Hoare Relieved By Consul Layard.

Hon R. de B. Layard, former consul for His Britannic Majesty at Nagasaki, Japan, arrived yesterday on the steamship China to take the place of Hon. W. R. Hoare, British Consul for Hawaii since 1896. The new consul merely connects with the consulate until December, when he will be given the post. Mr. Hoare leaves on the next steamer for Victoria and will cross Canada en route to London, being on a leave of absence.

Mr. Hoare's career as a British consul will end on December 31, at which time he becomes 70 years of age. This is the age limit for consuls and Mr. Hoare will then retire on a pension. Owing to recent ill-health he applied for a leave of absence. Mr. Hoare will be accompanied from the islands by Miss Hoare. Both have been exceedingly popular both in official and social circles and the British Consulate on King street has been the scene of many important social functions. Those given on the birthday of the King and other holidays popular with the English community were eventful affairs. Both Mr. Hoare and Miss Hoare regret leaving the islands, for they may never return.

William Robert Hoare was born December 31, 1834. He was assigned to the office of the Consulate-General in New York from 1871 to 1882 and was acting consul at various periods between 1873 to 1880. He was appointed second vice-consul in 1882 and promoted to Consul in 1885. He was Acting Consul-General in 1887. He was transferred to Trieste as consul for the provinces of Dalmatia, Carniola and the Austrian Littoral in 1891, then to Breslau as Consul for the provinces of Finis-terre, Morbihan and Cortes du Nord. 1892, Mr. Hoare was appointed Consul for the Hawaiian Islands in 1893, and remained as such when Hawaii became a territory in 1900.

CANNING INDUSTRY IN BOOMING STATE

The shipment of five tons of fruit to New York by a local cannery is a sign that the canning of fruits in Hilo is pretty apt to be a success. As one good turn deserves another the Hilo Agricultural Society has decided to go to work at once and arrange for a cannery of their own and it is said that the capital is about all subscribed. Hawaiian pines grown in Hilo have a flavor of their own and when canned should bring a good price in the East. The Kona cannery is running on full time and the one at Walluku is doing its share of business. These belong to a new industry in this part of the Territory and the industry is destined to grow.—Hawaii Herald.

EIGHTH PRECINCT STARTS CAMPAIGN

The Executive Committee of the Eighth Precinct, Fourth District Republican Club, has issued the following circular to the Republicans of that active section of the city:

"If you are a Republican it is your privilege as well as one of your highest duties as a citizen to belong to and take an active part in your Precinct Club and it is with pleasure that the newly elected officers of this Precinct, all of whom are active and earnest workers, respectfully request your presence at the meetings to be held upon the following dates at the new Club Headquarters on the Ewa side of Alapaia street, mauka of the Beretania street Pumping Station.

"Friday, July 22nd, 7 30 p. m.—Nomination of Delegates to the Territorial Convention and Members of the District Committee to be voted for at a Primary Election to be held on Saturday, August 6th from 2 to 8 p. m.

"The Headquarters will be open for the enrollment of new members on Monday, July 18th, 7 30 to 8 p. m. also on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 1st, 2nd and 3rd at the same hour.

"The meetings announced are important and it is earnestly requested that you will attend and thereby aid the club in securing a Representative ticket of Delegates who in turn will work for the nomination in convention of desirable candidates for the Senate and Legislature."

Shipping Facilities Offered.

Captain Burnham of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., who was a visitor to Maui on the Nevada, offers encouragement to all who desire to make experimental shipments of minor products to the coast. Low rates and increased facilities for shipping are offered, and to his offer much of our future success may be due in building up minor industries.—Maui News.

ANYONE who has ever given Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a trial will tell you it is unequalled for all stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE DEER DEFENDED

Stated That They Do Not Kill Trees.

WAILUKU, July 16.—The Maui News says:

Tax Collector George Dunn of Lahaina, who in his official capacity for that department, is a periodical caller on Molokai, which is part of his taxation district, is authority for the statement that the deer of that island, which are blamed for the destruction of the young forests and for which efforts are made to reduce their numbers by hunting them, do not destroy the trees and under shrubbery.

He lays the blame to the cattle which are permitted to graze at large, and cites as an incident to substantiate this, a large tract of land which has been fenced in with ordinary wire and in which deer are allowed to roam but the cattle kept out. A healthy young forest of Koa trees has sprung up since the erection of the fence, while without the ground has been stripped of its verdure of tree shoots and its leaves until it is as bare as a well kept street.

NEW PINEAPPLE CANNERY.
July 1, 1904, will always be a day to be remembered in the Hailu district and a red letter day with the Hailu Fruit and Packing Co., as on this day the fine machinery necessary for the canning of pines and the can-making plant turned out a full day's product successfully, and highly satisfactory to Manager W. A. Baldwin.

The Hailu Fruit and Packing Co. have some twenty acres under their control, ten acres of which are now in plant at an elevation of 700 feet and are rapidly maturing, while the other ten is being planted as rapidly as possible, 9000 to 10,000 plants to the acre, thus insuring them a sufficient quantity for introductory purposes, although it is the intention of Manager Baldwin to place their product on the local market first.

Aside from the twenty acres now in plant, Mr. Baldwin is encouraging farmers further up even to an elevation of 1700 feet to plant independently, the canner being willing to take their crop at a figure which will warrant continuous planting and still leave a margin for the Packing Company.

At the present time some fifty thousand pines are available and being canned, as rapidly as they ripen, which is about every other day.

Mr. Baldwin believes that with the superior quality of the Smooth Cayenne as grown in Hawaii he will have a steady market on the Coast so soon as they are introduced, as satisfactory arrangements for transportation from Hailu to Kahului have been made which will permit of the "Royal Hawaiian" brand being placed on the market at a figure by which it can compete successfully with the California canned product.

C. Windsor, superintendent of the cannery, has had experience with the Pearl City Fruit Co.

PUNENE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Punene Athletic Association met on Monday evening for the purpose of making definite arrangements for the field day to be given annually at Kahului on August 12. J. N. S. Williams is chairman, and G. B. Henderson secretary.

The committee on sports presented a program to consist in part of polo, baseball, tug of war, sack races, foot races, putting 12-pound shot, putting 15-pound hammer, Japanese wrestling, catching greased pig, climbing greased pole, etc.

The Punene baseball team have challenged the Morning Stars, and the latter have signified their acceptance provided they are not playing a return game in Honolulu on that day, in which case an all-Maui team will play the Punene team.

The committees for the twelfth are: Arrangements—William Walsh, R. W. Miller, E. F. Deinet, F. A. Mayfield and G. Amudsen. Program—William Searby, H. B. Weller, J. J. Correll, James Kirkland, George Mayfield, James B. Thompson, Dan Quill. Captain Track Team—Wm. Lougher. Captain B. Team—G. B. Henderson.

The H. C. & S. Co., the Maui Ag. Co., the K. R. Co., the Kahului Store and others have offered to contribute prizes for the various contests.

R. W. Miller will construct a grand stand for the comfort of the guests, to all of whom admission will be free. In addition, Ah Kip has been appointed caterer for the day, so that those who are hungry and thirsty will find plenty of food and drink at moderate prices.

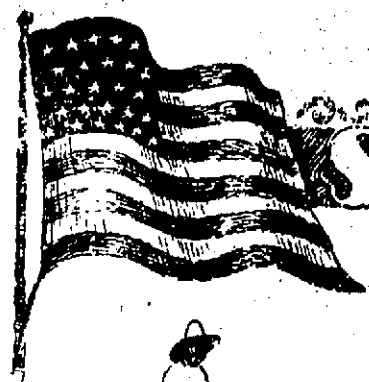
YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

The members of Gulistan Council, No. 575, Y. M. I., gave an elaborate ball at the hall of Aloha Lodge, K. of P., Wailuku, on Thursday evening, to celebrate the second anniversary of the Council. This Council has grown in numbers and influence ever since it was chartered and at present is one of the most prominent and popular organizations on Maui.

A large number of invitation cards had been issued, and the function was one of the most delightful which Wailuku has for some time enjoyed. A large attendance of dancers was present, and the music furnished by the quartette was exceptionally fine. Delicious refreshments were served during the evening, and the program of dances was exhausted about 1 o'clock in the morning. The guests of the members of the council are indebted to their hosts for a most delightful evening.

ITEMS.

S. W. Fenner, a prominent sugar



4TH OF JULY

SPORTS AT KALAUPAPA



Contributors to the fund for the Fourth of July celebration at Kalaupapa, when they peruse the accounts of results here presented, cannot fail to enjoy in their own feelings of gratification the truth of the scripture, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Safe it is to say that since the Settlement was instituted about forty years ago no day was ever known there when the conditions of misery inseparable from the place were more effectually submerged by the elements of joyousness.

There was a gala display of patriotic symbols inspiring of itself. Along the rows of buildings large American flags were flying at many points. Small flags were profusely used in decorations. The small boy, so essential a factor in proper celebrations of the day, was out with his fish horn in legion.

The first item in the festivities was an early morning procession of Antiques and Horribles. Then came a gun-shooting contest, in which Waimau's team defeated Kanikau's. A long program of sports followed, starting at 11 a. m. and lasting until 5 p. m. There was a big lunch for the whole community between the shoot and the sports.

In the evening there was a little talking done at Beretania hall, where also a considerable display of fireworks was made. Speeches were made by E. van Lili, George Kaopa and others. Other diversions, including an amusing pie-eating contest, took place at the hall as reported in the prize lists below.

It was close to midnight when the day's pleasures wound up with an abundant feast of coffee and cake for everybody.

At a meeting of the sports committee resolutions were passed, in which the sentiment was expressed that in President Pinkham the lepers had found a good friend, one who took the proper kind of interest in them and who, by his donating of money and bestowing of help in every way possible, was the first of all the presidents of the Board of Health who ever really did show them practical sympathy.

The following letters to the Acting Governor and to the President of the Board, respectively, came with full authority from their writer's fellow-inhabitants of the Settlement:

TO ACTING GOVERNOR.

Kalaupapa, July 12, 1904.
Hon. A. L. C. Atkinson, Governor Hawaiian Territory, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: In the name of the committee on sports for the Fourth of July, it is my pleasurable duty to thank you for the generous efforts, so crowned

with success, with which you have given us a day of joy and of forgetfulness of our miseries.

Could you have seen the joy and good feeling depicted on the faces of all, you would know how much your kind efforts are appreciated.

It was a lucky day for us when our Jack became Superintendent of the Settlement, for he is always devising means to help his people. He is always successful, too, thanks to "The Other Jack." In my own, and in the name of all the people of the Settlement, I say, thanks to you and the friends who contributed to our enjoyment.

Very respectfully yours,

EM. VAN LILI.

TO PRESIDENT PINKHAM.

Kalaupapa, July 12, 1904.

L. E. Pinkham, Esq., President Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: In the name of all the people at the Settlement, lepers and kokuas, I thank you for the generosity with which you have furnished us the means to celebrate the Fourth of July.

It was a happy day for this community. Everybody was pleased. Joy and happiness were depicted on all faces. Would that you could have witnessed our enjoyments. With yourself as President of the Board of Health and Jack McVeigh as our Superintendent, we know that we are all right, and that no efforts will be spared to procure for us all the happiness and comforts we could hope for.

Very respectfully yours,

EM. VAN LILI.

SPORTS PRIZE WINNERS.

1.—Running race, free to all, 1-2 mile. \$10. Three entries, Spanish (Carter) wins.

2.—Bicycle race, 1-2 mile. \$4. Four entries, John Fernandez wins.

3.—Race for horses never entered before, 1-2 mile. \$7. Two entries, Pua Kallima wins.

4.—Relay race, 1-2 mile. \$4. Eight entries, Ah Chong wins.

5.—Pony, free to all, 1-2 mile. \$3. Three entries, Pua Kallima and Bahu-more tie.

6.—Wheelbarrow race (blindfolded), 1-2 mile. \$4. Four entries, Paahau wins.

7.—Women's horse race, 1-2 mile. \$3. Four entries, Kaupali wins.

8.—Barrel race, 1-2 mile. \$1.50. Eight entries, John Hamaku wins.

9.—Stilt race, 1-4 mile. \$1.50. Four entries, John Hamaku wins.

10.—Horse race, 1-2 mile. \$3. Two entries, Kaukano wins.

11.—Foot race, 1-4 mile. \$2. Nine entries, Kawehi wins.

12.—Bowl race, 100 yards. \$1. Six entries, Kaukano wins.

13.—Pony race, 1-4 mile. \$4. Five entries, Kaukano wins.

14.—Leap-frog race, 50 yards. \$2. Eight entries, Napoleone and Kaonohi win.

15.—Saddle relay race, 1-2 mile. \$4. Not run.

16.—Potato race, 10 potatoes. \$1. Seven entries, Kokua wins.

17.—Horse race, 1-2 mile. \$3. Two entries, Kaukano wins.

18.—Foot race (boys under 12 years), 1-16 mile. \$1. Six entries, Lui wins.

19.—Winners race (horses), 1-2 mile. \$2. Three entries, Spanish wins.

20.—Three-legged race 50 yards. \$2. Entries, six pairs; Hulihee and Kawehi win.

21.—Pole vault. \$2. Four entries, Joel Mahoe and Kawehi divide.

22.—Sack race, 50 yards. \$2. Not run on account of rain.

23.—Foot race, 1-4 mile. \$2. Not run on account of rain.

24.—Slow race (donkeys), 1-4 mile. \$3. Not run on account of rain.

Between the 16th and 17th races was run a challenge race on donkeys, 1-4 mile. The entries were: J. D. McVeigh on Seldom Fed, Dr. Goodhue on Esculapius, J. K. Waimau on Cyclone, Kea on Vigilant and E. Van Lili on Slow and Steady. Owing to a painful of oats at the goal, J. D. McVeigh was an easy winner.

AT BERETANIA HALL.

Free coffee and cookies, fireworks. Singing contest. \$5. Two clubs enter, Kalaupapa Quintet and Kawekiu-prize divided.

Pie eating contest for men. \$1. 12 entries, Memele wins.

Pie eating contest for boys. 11 entries, Kaonohi wins.

Picking dollar from pan of flour for men. \$1. Five entries, Kahale wins.

Picking dollar, etc., for boys. \$1. Five entries, Iliha Lili wins.

Dancing.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints. It always cures and cures quickly. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases of cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It should be taken at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Footing Suez sailing from New York to Honolulu about Aug. 15. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

Romberg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Overland Limited"

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California

To the EAST via

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This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabras, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

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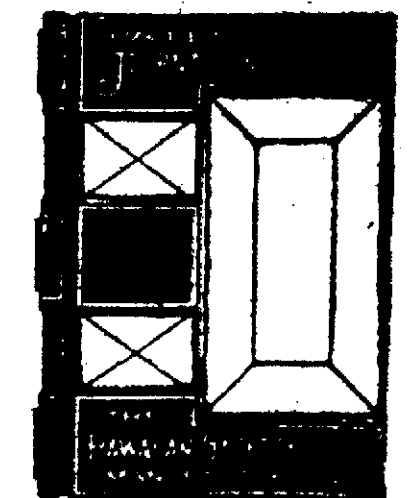
S. F. BOOTH,

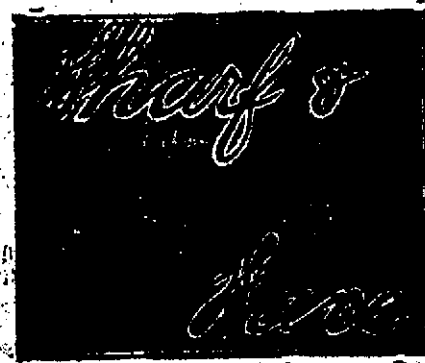
General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A. Omaha, Neb.

Sunday Advertiser





CHESSES COMES OVER WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

The chess match between Honolulu and Hilo is now being played over the wireless telegraph system and has reached the following stage:

GAME A.

White.

- Moves. Honolulu.
1. P-K 4.
 2. Kt-K B 3.
 3. B-Kt 5.
 4. B-R 4.
 5. Castles.
 6. P-Q 4.

Black.

- Moves. Hilo.
1. P-K 4.
 2. Kt-K B 3.
 3. P-Q R 3.
 4. Kt-B 3.
 5. B-K 2.

GAME B.

White.

- Moves. Hilo.
1. P-Q 4.
 2. P-Q B 4.
 3. Kt-K B 3.
 4. B-Kt 5.
 5. P-K 3.

Black.

- Moves. Honolulu.
1. P-Q 4.
 2. P-K 3.
 3. Kt-K B 3.
 4. Q-Kt-Q 2.
 5. B-K 2.

The moves here set forth are the opening skirmishes in the two games and represent "Ruy Lopez" (game A) and "Queen's Gambit Declined" (game B). The games have been opened on these lines and, of course, will very soon develop original play as the two clubs proceed.

Death of Mrs. Hillebrand.

A venerable member of the American missionary community passes in the death of Mrs. J. E. Hillebrand, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Alexander, College Hills, on Sunday. Mrs. Hillebrand was a daughter of the late Rev. Artemus Bishop, one of the first band of missionaries coming here from New England about 84 years ago. After some years spent abroad, she returned about a year ago to her native land. Besides her brother and her daughter already named, she leaves another daughter, Miss Helen L. Hillebrand. Funeral services at 3 o'clock yesterday were conducted by the Rev. O. H. Gulick.

Shipping Notes.

The schooner Charles Levi Woodbury is now at the Irmgard wharf unloading wood.

The schooner Ada will sail for Kahului, Hana and Eleese at 8 o'clock this morning.

The U. S. S. Iroquois sails today for Maui where Captain Niblack will inspect lighthouses.

The schooner Mo Wahine brought up 1700 bags Kohala sugar from Hamakua Sunday night.

Captain Niblack has received orders to make an inspection of the site for a wireless telegraph station at Kahuku.

The gunboats Vicksburg and Annapolis passed Honolulu by. They have arrived at Mare Island from the Orient.

The schooner Kawallani will get away for Koolau ports at 2 o'clock this afternoon. She carries freight for Punahou and Kahana.

Chief Yeoman White of the Naval Station has received a cablegram from Port Angeles announcing the arrival of the gunboat Wheeling from this port.

T. J. Keeney, an officer on Inter-island steamers and master of the schooner Julia E. Whalen at the time she was wrecked on Midway Island, is fourth officer on the Korea.

The waterfront is to be further improved by the extension of Smith street from King to Queen through the Iron Works property. This will give better access to the wharves.

Beware the Rocking.

A few prominent young men of Maui are dallying with the home rule delusion, under the belief that a nomination will be equivalent to an election this fall. Maybe it will, but no young man of intelligence, who hopes for a future here, can afford to oppose the best interests of all concerned by lending his name to the home rule cause. The brains of the island will eventually control, and those who expect anything in the future should bear this in mind.

Sugar On Kauai.

Purser Friel of the steamer W. G. Hall reports the following sugar on Kauai for shipment: S. K. M., 4000; V. K., 700; W., 200; Mak., 8200; G. & R., 1200; H. M., 1900.

Judge Dole granted a writ of habeas corpus on the petition of Tip Chong for the production of Chop Tin by F. M. Reiche and Joshua K. Brown, immigration officials. Chop Tin was about to be deported to the Korea for being a Chinese unlawfully in the country. C. W. Ashford is his attorney.

CHOLERA Morbus has lost its terror in the home where a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is kept. It never falls even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., 144, agents for Hawaii.

SUGAR AND SHIPPING.

(From Williams Dimond & Co.'s Circular.)

Our last circular per "Sonoma" was dated May 25th: SUGAR—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established May 14th still being in force.

BASIS—May 28th to 31st, no sales; June 1st, cost and freight sale 1800 tons at 3.95c; 2nd, no sales; 3rd, spot sale 1000 tons at 3.15-16c; 4th and 6th, no sales; 7th, spot sale 1000 tons at 3.7-3c; and on same date, cost and freight sale 2500 tons at 3.35c; 8th to 11th, no sales; 12th, cost and freight sale 1100 tons at 3.85c; 14th and 15th, no sales; 16th, spot sale 1200 tons at 3.27-32c; 17th, "to arrive" sale 200 tons at 3.27-32c; 18th to 21st, no sales; 22nd, cost and freight sale 1100 tons at 3.95c; and on same date spot sale 300 tons at 3.15-16c; 23rd to 27th, no sales; 28th, spot sale 200 tons at 3.15-16c; 29th and 30th, no sales; July 1st, "to arrive" sale 1000 tons at 3.15-16c, since which no sales, establishing basis for 66 degrees Centrifuvals in New York on that date, 3.9875c; San Francisco, 3.5625c.

LONDON BEETS—May 28th, 9 4/4; 27th to 30th, 9 5/4; 31st and June 1st, 9 4/4; 2nd and 3rd, 9 5/4; 4th, 9 1/4; 6th and 7th, 9 3/4; 8th and 9th, 9 2/4; 10th, 9 1/4; 11th, 9 3/4; 13th, 9 2/4; 14th and 15th, 9 1/4; 16th, 9 3/4; 17th, 9 1/4; 18th, 9 3/4; 20th, 9 1/4; 21st to 24th, 9 2/4; 25th, 9 3/4; 27th, 9 4/4; 28th, 9 3/4; 29th to July 4th, 9 4/4; 5th, 9 5/4; 6th, 9 6/4; 7th, 9 6/4.

NEW YORK REFINED—Quotation 4.85c, net cash in barrels, equivalent to 4.80c, net cash in bags, established May 24th, continued in force until June 7th, on which day a decline of five points occurred, followed by a corresponding advance of five points June 23rd, and again followed by an advance of five points June 28th, establishing on that date a price of 4.90c, net cash in barrels, equivalent to 4.85c, net cash in bags. Since that date no further change has occurred.

LONDON CABLE—July 1st quotes Java 96 degrees test 10 4/4; fair refining, 9 4/4; same date last year, 9 3/4 and 8 1/4 respectively. August Beets 9 5/4 against 7 9/4—corresponding period previous year.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION—Willet & Gray report U. S. Four ports in all hands, estimated June 29th, 205,996 tons against 312,227 tons—same date last year. Six ports Cuba, estimated June 28th, 151,000 tons against 340,740 tons—same date in 1903. United Kingdom, estimated June 28th, 106,000 tons against 110,664 tons—same date previous year. Total stocks in all the principal countries, by cable June 30th, at latest uneven dates, 2,533,996 tons against 2,552,531 tons—corresponding period previous year—decrease from last year, 228,535 tons. Sugar crops of the world total cane sugar production (W. & G.), 4,275,338 tons against 4,144,453 tons—same date previous campaign. European Beet sugar production (Licht) 5,660,000 tons against 5,532,167 tons—same date previous year. United States Beet sugar production (W. & G.), 208,135 tons against 195,493 tons—same date in 1902-1903. Grand total Cane and Beet sugar, 10,233,478 tons against 9,992,083 tons; estimated "increase in the world's production, 441,395 tons."

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS—The firmness in the raw sugar market, to which we called attention in our previous circular was shortly followed by a reaction in the direction of lower prices. Statistically the position of sugars continued sound, but nevertheless the sharp decline observable at this juncture in European beets reflected adversely upon the market on this side and buyers for the time being assumed an attitude of indifference, resulting in the establishment of a lower range of prices, which sellers in some instances were disposed to grant rather than place their offerings in store. The rapid reductions in the price of London beets have been ascribed to the anxiety of speculative interests to realize on their holdings, but it was thought in some quarters that the fears entertained that the reduction in beet sowings might turn out to be much less than originally estimated by Mr. Licht, contributed in great measure to bring about an adverse tone to the market. Coincident with these unfavorable features, refined was in poor demand, but latterly an improvement in this regard, accompanied a return to more reasonable weather conditions.

A more healthy tone to the raw sugar market succeeded the period of temporary depression and European beets likewise displayed an improvement, refiners again entering the market on a large scale, the effect of which has been to check for the time being, the importers which the market had acquired from the large transactions consummated at this period, while the raw sugar market closes quiet prior to the holidays, according to latest mail advices from New York under date of the 1st inst.

Refiners are reported to have purchased recently 15,000 tons of beet sugar in Europe for shipment to New

Orleans. Latest advices from Cuba, after calculation of sugars sold, are to the effect that perhaps not over 80,000 tons of unsold sugars remain available for export, the greater portion of which is concentrated, in the estimation of those fully conversant with the situation, in the hands of a few, financially equipped, unless prices advance considerably, to keep their holdings out of the market until very late in the season.

Java sugars, which have sympathized with the periods of depression and improvement manifest elsewhere, now show an upward tendency, shipments in June per steamer to United States amounting to 45,000 tons, as against 43,000 tons in same month last year. The weather in Java has been unfavorable for shipping, owing to rains.

CHARTERS—Nothing done for grain for some time past. A spot vessel was taken for merchandise last week to leave next month at 20s Liverpool, 21s London direct.

Nothing done for new crop loading either here or at the North, as it is reported that a large number of British, German and French ship-owners have entered into a combination to maintain rates from this ocean to United Kingdom or Continent for sail tonnage, and the minimum rates range from 22s 6d from the North.

Lumber freights are inactive and easier. We quote Sydney 30s to 32s 6d; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie 35s to 37s 6d; Valparaiso orders: Pisagua Range 35s to 36s 3d.

EXCHANGE—London demand, \$4.87 1/2; sixty days sight, \$4.85 1/2; New York regular, 07 1/4; Telegraphic, 10.

COFFEE—Stock of Hawaiians in first hands today is 2275 bags. We quote: Fancy 13c to 14c; prime, 11 1/4c to 12 1/4c; good, 10c to 11c; fair, 9c to 9 1/2c; inferior, 8c to 7 1/2c; peaberies, 8 1/2c to 10 1/4c.

A small business has been done in Hawaiians since May 25th dealers being well supplied through the heavy deliveries of the previous month. We note no change in values, but it is difficult to market the higher priced coffees at quotations. This applies to Central Americans as well, and some holders of these have lately accepted bids of 3-4c under, on coffees previously held at 13c to 14c. We do not see that this has in any wise affected the position of Hawaiians, as the Central American basis was largely fictitious for these. The call is for coffee at under 11c, and June business was good, especially for 7c to 9c sorts, the demand keeping fairly abreast of the supply. Brazil reports inclement weather, rain in some sections, frost in others. The first will retard the picking, the latter may lessen the crop. We quote the market quiet.

RICE—The Southern rice market is badly demoralized, owing to last crop being a heavy one and prospects of another larger one this year. The season begins about October 1st. Over anxiety to sell present holdings is displayed, and offerings are below cost of production. A good Domestic Japan can be had for 3c f.o.b. Long-grained Louisiana is worth 3c to 3 1/4c, according to quality. Imported Japan brings 4 1/4c, duty paid.

LIME—"Diamond" brand, \$1.15 per bbl. fob; Ordinary, \$1.00 per bbl. fob.

ARRIVALS.

- 1903.
- May 27—Stmr. Siberia, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.
 - " 31—Stmr. Alameda, Honolulu.
 - June 2—U. S. Stmr. Tacoma, Honolulu.
 - " 2—Bktn. S. G. Wilder, Honolulu.
 - " 2—Bark Roderick Dhu, Hilo.
 - " 2—Brig Geneva, Mahukona.
 - " 3—Bktn. Coronado, Honolulu.
 - " 3—Bark Olympic, Kaaanapa.
 - " 5—Bark Gerard C. Tobey, Honolulu.
 - " 6—Bktn. S. N. Castle, Honolulu.
 - " 6—Bark Amy Turner, Hilo.
 - " 6—Stmr. Ventura, Honolulu and Sydney.
 - " 7—Stmr. Coptic, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.
 - " 11—Bark Albert, Honolulu.
 - " 11—Schr. Mary E. Foster, Honolulu.
 - " 12—Stmr. Enterprise, Hilo.
 - " 12—U. S. Stmr. Logan, Manila, Nagasaki and Honolulu.
 - " 15—U. S. Buford, Manila, Nagasaki and Honolulu.
 - " 15—Schr. Helene, Honolulu.
 - " 15—Ship Geo. Curtis, Honolulu.
 - " 19—Bark Martha Davis, Hilo.
 - " 21—Stmr. Alameda, Honolulu.
 - " 22—Schr. Carrie and Annie, Honolulu and Caroline Islands.
 - " 23—Stmr. Nevada, Honolulu and Kahului.
 - " 23—Bark W. B. Flint, Makaweli.
 - " 27—Stmr. Sierra, Honolulu and Sydney.
 - " 30—Stmr. Korea, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.
 - " 30—Stmr. Hana, Honolulu.
 - July 1—Bktn. W. H. Dimond, Honolulu.
 - " 2—Stmr. Gaelic, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.

DEPARTURES.

- 1904.
- May 26—Stmr. Sonoma, Honolulu and

- Sydney.
- " 23—Stmr. Nevada, Honolulu and Kahului.
- " 23—Schr. Esther Buhne, Honolulu via Albon.
- " 23—Bktn. Hawaii, Kahului via Port Townsend.
- " 23—Ship Falls of Clyde, Hilo.
- June 1—Stmr. Doric, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.
- " 2—Stmr. Arizona, New York and Honolulu via Seattle.
- " 4—Stmr. Alameda, Honolulu.
- " 5—Annie Johnson, Honolulu.
- " 7—Bark Mohican, Honolulu.
- " 8—Bktn. Irmgard, Honolulu.
- " 11—Stmr. Siberia, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.
- " 16—Stmr. Ventura, Honolulu and Sydney.
- " 17—Bark Olympic, Honolulu.
- " 17—Stmr. Nebraska, Honolulu via Portland.
- " 18—Bark Andrew Welch, Honolulu.
- " 19—Stmr. Argyle, Honolulu.
- " 19—Stmr. Enterprise, Hilo.
- " 22—Stmr. Coptic, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.
- " 26—Stmr. American, Honolulu via Seattle.
- " 25—Stmr. Alameda, Honolulu.
- " 26—Bktn. Coronado, Honolulu.
- " 29—Stmr. Nevada, Honolulu and Kahului.
- " 29—Bark Amy Turner, Hilo.
- July 2—Bktn. S. N. Castle, Honolulu.
- " 2—Bark Roderick Dhu, Hilo.
- " 2—Bark Gerard C. Tobey, Honolulu.

VESELS UP AND LOADING.

- Sailing Vessels for Honolulu—Geo. Curtis and W. H. Dimond.
- Steamers for Honolulu—Sierra, to sail July 8th; Alameda, to sail July 15th; Nevada, to sail July 23.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

MEDICOS WILL AID LEPERS

(Continued from page 1.)

As it was my expenses on this trip were paid entirely by myself. My trip only goes to show what representation can do for the country. I was received well everywhere and much interest was manifested in Hawaii.

"The financial argument which I presented everywhere, gotten out under the auspices of the Board of Health, was somewhat convincing, and indicated that the Territory was asking Federal aid not as a favor, but as a right."

Dr. Cooper took in the Exposition on the way home.

Angora Goats Advocated.

A shipment of Angora Goats to Maui should prove a paying investment. There are now thousands of wild goats of inferior breeds in all parts of the island, which are of but little value, either for their pelts or meat. The Angora goat is a hardy animal, peculiarly adapted to the higher regions, and its meat and wool are both valuable. Whether they would prove destructive to the forests if allowed to run wild is a question, but there are many ranches where they could be kept confined, and as their food is browse, they could be raised profitably.—Maui News.

COMMON PROPERTY

Public Praise is Public Property—Honolulu People May Profit by Local Experience.

Grateful people will talk. Tell their experience for the public good.

Honolulu citizens praise Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Kidney sufferers appreciate this. They find relief for every kidney ill. Read what this citizen says:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 48, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEES' NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, mortgagees named in that certain mortgage made by Ah Fat of Kohala, Island of Hawaii, and Ting She Ah You to Tong Wing Wai, Tong Sing Yee, San Wai Tai and Tam But San, co-partners under the firm name of Wing Wo Chan & Co., dated September 23, A. D. 1901, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances at Honolulu in book 227 on pages 155 and 156, intend, in pursuance of the power of sale therein contained, to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that said

will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, July 30, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The real property conveyed by said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid, is as follows:

1. All that parcel of land situate at Kaahuhuu, Kohala, Island of Hawaii, being a portion of R. P. 6292 L. C. A. 10575 to Oloheheana and described in deed of Alapai to Akona dated November twenty-fifth, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in book 23 at page 262.
2. All that parcel of land situate at Kaahuhuu, Kohala, Island of Hawaii, being a portion of R. P. 6292 L. C. A. 10575 to Oloheheana and described in deed of George Kaomea to Ah Kone dated January sixteen, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in book 111 at page 205.

Terms of sale: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser. Dated at Honolulu, June 28, A. D. 1904.

TONG WING WAI,
TONG SING YEE,
SAN WAI TAI,
TAM BUT SAN,
Co-partners under the firm name of Wing Wo Chan & Co.,
Mortgagees.
Lyle A. Dickey, 39 E. King street,
Honolulu, Attorney for Mortgagees.
2802—June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26.

COURT NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of W. E. H. Deverill of Hanaele, Kauai—Order for Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of W. E. H. Deverill, deceased, having on the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1904, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Sarah B. Deverill, having been filed by herself.

It is hereby ordered, that Thursday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1904, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the court room of said court, at Lihue, Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application. It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given, by publication, once a week for four successive weeks, in the Hawaiian Gazette, and the Kapaemahu newspapers published in Honolulu, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for hearing.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, June 24, 1904.
By the Court:
(Signed) JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.

2802—June 28; July 5, 12, 19.

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HARVARD'S ASTRONOMER TO STUDY OUR CRATERS

CAMBRIDGE, (Mass.), July 3.—Professor William H. Pickering, Harvard's eminent astronomer, who has made such important discoveries recently in connection with lunar formations and variable stars, has started on a trip to visit the volcanic regions of Hawaii and the Pacific Coast with the intention of making an exhaustive study of volcanic craters and a comparison with his observations on lunar craters.

He will stop at the Lowe Observatory on Echo Mountain, near Pasadena, where with a clear atmosphere he will be able to study closely Eratosthenes and Plato, two lunar craters. He will then spend a month in Hawaii, carefully examining Kilauea, Mauna Loa, Maunakea and Haleakala. On his return he will visit the Yellowstone craters for study.